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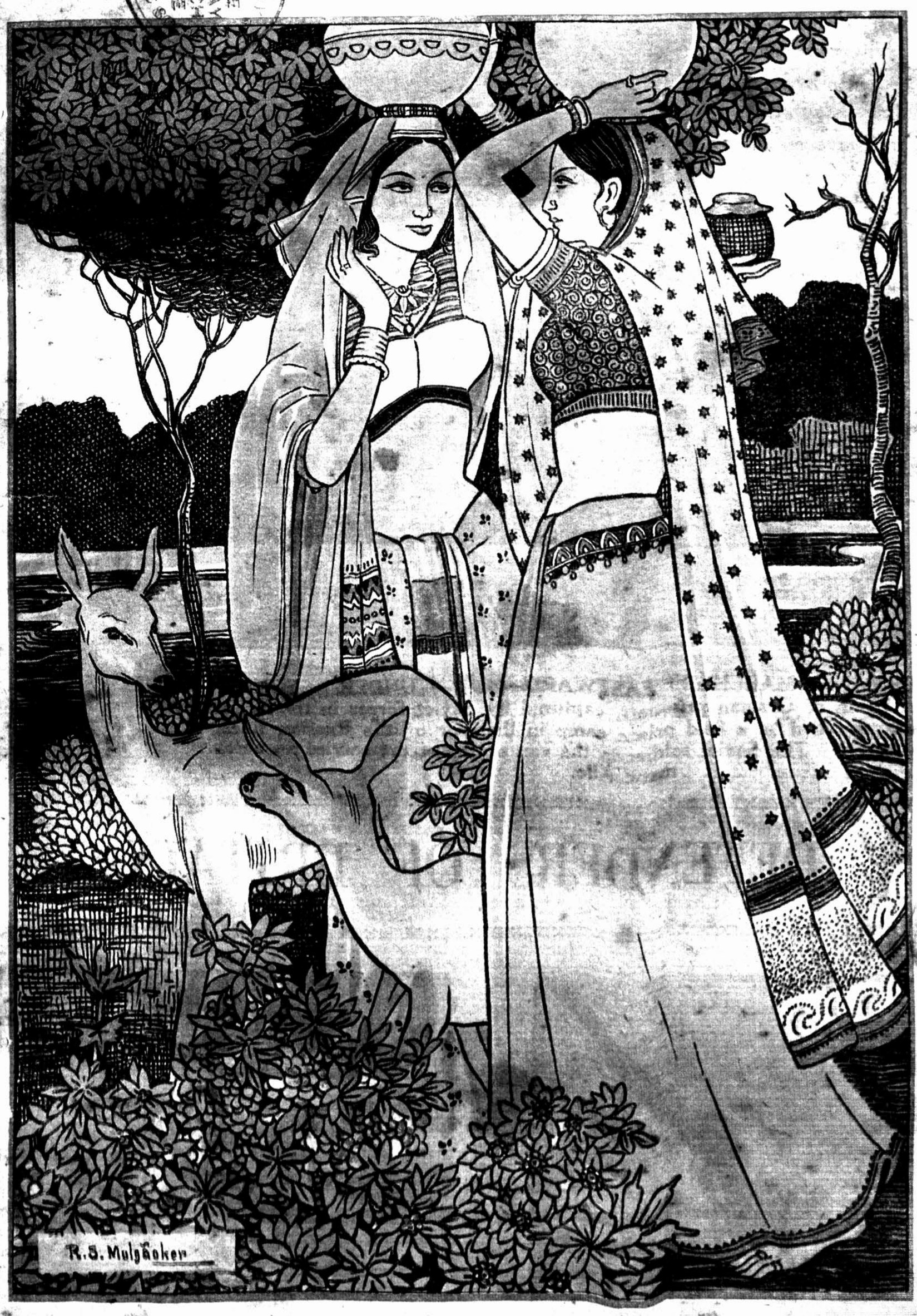
*To The River*




# BOMBS AND YOU!

—*See Page 3.*

# The End Of A Nazi Raider!

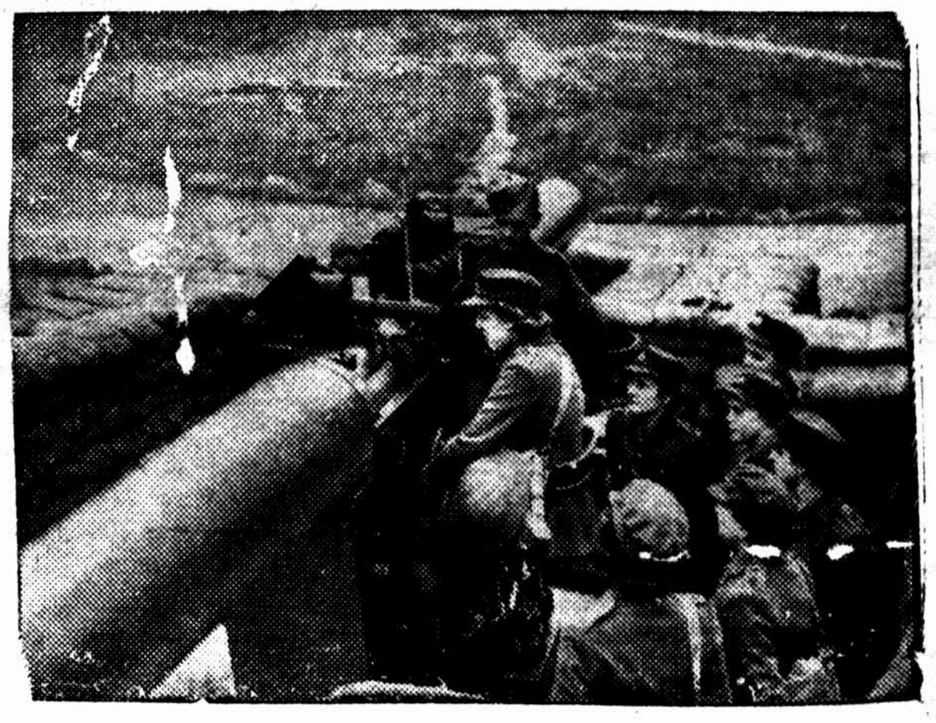
This Nazi vulture bombed British towns and murdered peaceful civil population, but found its grave on the outskirts of Moscow.

# And the End Of the Nazi Raiders!

THESE GERMANS MARCHED EASTWARD—BUT UNDER SOVIET GUARD:—A batch of German prisoners, captured by Soviet forces in the recent fighting, being marched to a field prison camp in the rear of the Russian lines, under strong escort. The Soviet soldier in the van of the escort carries an automatic rifle.

## DEFENDERS OF BRITAIN

READY FOR THE RAIDER: ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENDERS OF A BRITISH CITY MAN THEIR GUN:—A mobile heavy anti-aircraft gun part of Britain's formidable ground defence against German aircraft, ready for action. Covers have been removed from the gun and the first round has been placed in the breech. More shells are being man-handled in the gunpit, for continuous fire. Since the lull in big-scale German raids on Britain, the British Anti-Aircraft Command have been busy improving the already powerful defences.



BRITAIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GIRLS:—Although Britain's Women's army, the A.T.S. (Auxiliary Territorial Service) was originally recruited for non-combatant duties, the girls are now taking on duties of a more dangerous nature particularly in anti-aircraft defence. Thus, to-day in Britain, the women are learning to handle barrage balloons, to understand radiolocation, and the use of many instruments in anti-aircraft defence. In the picture a group of A.T.S. girls from a British Northern Command training depot are receiving instruction, at a gun-site, in the use of a range-finder.

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# INDIA SALUTES CHINA

## The Same Streak Of Gold Runs Through The History Of The Two Sister Nations

**By K. U. KINI**

**Triumphantly wending their way through the impassable mountain barriers which separate the two ancient nations or braving the risks of a voyage through the island-specked waters of the Pacific, a long line of pilgrims, travellers and traders have come to India through the ages, in quest of her philosophic and cultural wealth.**

But never has one occupying so exalted a position as the head of the Chinese State, visited India under circumstances, so romantic and so fraught with consequences for the future of both countries, as Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek

The visit of Marshal and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek to this land will ever remain a red-letter event. It was not merely an official and diplomatic visit. It is a symbol. It must lead us to the quiet contemplation of the long and brave struggle of China and of a comparative study of the history of the trials and tribulations, the fears and aspirations of the two struggling nations

**India is not a picturesque Viceregal Lodge, with gardens and lakes and clothes of multi-coloured designs and sumptuous food. It is certain that our august visitors did not carry with them the same picture of India which the famous Chinese Buddhist visitor, Yuan Chwang, carried with him in 400 B.C.**

### *Ancient Picture*

Yuan Chwang found this India beautiful with gardens and pools and adorned with Institutes of letters and art and Harsha holding the great quinquennial feast to which were invited all officials of all religions and all the poor and the needy of the realm. History tells us that all the surplus revenue in the treasury was emptied on this day and distributed to all the poor and the needy and that Yuan Chwang was surprised on that occasion to see a great quantity of gold, silver, jewellery, fine fabrics and delicate brocades, piled up in an open square, surrounded by a hundred pavilions, each seating a thousand persons.

But India, to-day, is different, though material conditions are almost similar to those now obtaining in the land of Confucius. Still, there is a common link, an irresistible bond, mutual love and respect between both the countries. "India and China", as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in "Unity of India", "has represented throughout the ages two distinct and deep-rooted civilizations and cultures, each very different from the other and yet with numerous common features. Like all ancient countries, they have gathered round them all manner of debris in the form of old custom and tradition which hinder growth but underneath this mass of useless material, there lies the pure gold that has kept them going for all these ages."

### *Appalling Conditions*

In observing the "China Day", Indians naturally tried to find out this "pure gold" which kept the Chinese going since September 18, 1931, when Japanese troops, without warning, marched into Mukden. The Chinese fight against Fascist aggression really began not in July 7, 1937 as a sequel to the incident on Marco Polo Bridge, but nearly six years earlier, when Manchuria was occupied and nearly 1,00,000 Chinese were killed. Since then, the Japanese Military Moloch continuously thirsted for more and still more blood and their tanks and aeroplanes and the Navy ruthlessly rained death and destruction over Chinese territory.

During these years, war against Japan was waged under conditions so appalling that they were almost unparalleled in any other country. "The desolation of China's fields, blighted with drought and ruined with floods, the waster of her timber, the stupor of her exhausted peasants, the high mortality of her children, the unnerving toil of her factory slaves, the disease-ridden slums the tax-ridden homes of her cities, foreign-dominated industry, the bribe-infested commerce and her corruption of her Government, the weakness of her defences and the bitter factionalism of her people" (Will Durant) all these make one wonder how the glory that is China, to-day, emerged out of this mess of useless material

### *Counterpart Of India*

China's troubles began when European nations, encouraged by easy victories, helped themselves to one piece after another of China's soil But out of this very misfortune came influences which moulded China into a resurgent nation. The "indemnity students" having explored the civilization of its conquerors came back and sowed in every city in China the seeds of inquiry and revolt It was in fact this spirit which avoided certain calamity when Japan, at the outbreak of World War I, presented the presumptuous "twenty-one demands" to the Government of Yuan Shi-Kai—demands, which if accepted would have made China a virtual economic and political colony of Japan.

**The story goes that at this time the students in China wept in the streets or killed themselves in sheer shame at the humiliation of their country.**

Look at any aspect of the complex and kaleidoscopic nature of the problems which confronted China with a population of 457,611,858, of which 76.7 per cent is comprised of rural communities. Study their habits and customs, their internecine quarrels, the wars of bandits, their age-long traditions, their economic maladjustments and we find an exact counterpart of India. But under all these complexities, we find a streak of gold which has sustained that country during this long and arduous period. It is the spirit of resistance. This nation, after three thousand years of grandeur and decay, of repeated deaths and resurrections, exhibits to-day all the physical and mental vitality that we find in its most creative periods: there is no people in the world more vigorous and more intelligent, no other people so adaptable to circumstance, so resistant to aggression and disease, so resilient after disaster and suffering, so trained by history to calm endurance and patient recovery.

### *Essential Facts*

It will be seen that China's efforts at reconstruction projects, essential to national defence and rehabilitation were made against this background of national trait and financial and military backwardness of China at the time of her resistance to aggression four and a half years ago. Recognition of these facts is essential for the understanding of China's resistance, particularly at this moment when the spectacular victories of Japan in the Pacific have tended to dim the role China is determined to play. These victories have given weight to the preposterous, poisonous, insidious and absurd stories of peace which business circles with an eye to the prospects of feathering their own nests in such an eventuality, may encourage to spread, as they are already doing.

Let such persons approach any Chinese in the city, high or low. Let them talk to them about the prospects of peace—peace without honour I can assure them that such stories will not only be dubbed as senseless but derogatory to the pride and self-respect of both China and India Sentiments apart, even those hard-headed businessmen, in the light of the facts given out by the accredited authorities in China, will not find it difficult to see the absurdity of such rumours.

At the outbreak of hostilities with China four and a half years ago Japan stated that China would be "beaten to her knees" within three months, that China's war finance would collapse within a year and that China was eager to sue for peace. Even some neutral observers entertained serious doubts as to the financial power of China's resistance for any length of time.

### *Balance Sheet*

In totting-up China's balance-sheet before and after the war, we will come to the inevitable conclusion that circumstances are certainly in her favour now.

Let us examine the financial position. China's financial position is certainly much better than what it was before 1934. In the summer of 1934, a National Financial Conference was called for the adjustment of local finances. As the result of measures adopted, over 7,100 items of harmful levies, representing an annual revenue of nearly 70 million dollars were abolished; while abolition and reduction of over 300 items of local farm surtaxes amounted to nearly 39 million dollars a year.

As Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance said; "During the four years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in July 1937, however, China underwent a financial and economic transformation with few parallels in history." Since then the adjustment of public expenditure, development of revenue sources, rehabilitation of national credit, raising of foreign loans, increased circulation of currency, feverish economic development of the hinterland have been going apace. China's three-year plan for wartime reconstruction, set in motion at the beginning of this year, with the important avowed intention for the "enforcement of land policy so that all farmers will own the land they till", covers a wide field. When the plan is carried out, "the whole country must become a united and strong fighting organism."

### *Five Million Bayonets*

**The once bandit-ridden country now boasts of a national army of five million soldiers in the field and a million men in reserve or training behind the lines. Over 8,00,000 guerillas are harassing enemy garrisons and enemy lines of communication, while more than 6,00,000 regular troops are operating behind the Japanese lines. In 1937 when Japan finally decided to launch a definite attack, Chiang Kai-Shek had approximately 4,00,000 trained soldiers under his command. Half of the present army, it is estimated by the editor of the American "Life" belongs to a high category and brought up on the Generalissimo's own exacting standards of training, discipline and zealous loyalty to him and to the cause of United China.**

An extraordinary thing about this army is the youth of its officers. Practically none are over 50. Corps commanders are 40 years old. Colonels and Brigadiers are 30 and 35 Most of them are graduates of "Whampoa" the military academy founded by the Marshal, which now

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# Portrait Of A Journalist

## B. G. Horniman: Man And Institution

By D. F. KARAKA

I know it's bad manners but I peeped below the half-door of the Managing Director's Office and saw pure white feet with blue veins in them and the lower folds of a khaddar dhoti

I waited.

After a while there walked out one of the most amazing figures I had ever seen. A khaddar clad Englishman in a white kurta and with auburn hair I asked the Secretary who that was. "Don't you know?" he replied And he smiled. "That's Mr Horniman." That was my first glimpse of B. G. Horniman.

He walked very straight. He had a manner that suggested a distant aloofness. He wasn't even aware of the presence of others. He just walked on as if the world was his He made me feel tiny and insignificant if only because he didn't notice me. Perhaps it was justified but I remember I didn't like it at that time.

### *Elusive Personality*

One has heard so much about Horniman. People are so sure they know everything about him —about his likes and dislikes, about his way of writing and his way of living. I thought I knew enough about him, too. Three years under the same roof has made me realize I knew very little about him then and the more I see of him, the less I know. No one has such a reserve of personality as Benjamin Horniman—a personality which is difficult to portray, because it is so elusive Sometimes, as on that first occasion he is dressed in white khaddar and he looks like an intellectual gone queer, somewhat of the Bertrand Russell type of intellect, quick, clever and scintillating. At other times in his dark brown suit, his cane, his brown felt hat, his elegantly knotted tie, he looks a different man—so human. so very full of that kindness I did not at first associate with him. Yes, he is intensively human. Of that I am now quite sure.

### *Unorthodox*

He is modest, too, and though he knows the power of his pen, I have seldom seen him use his strength like an elephant. He has grace in everything he does and a charm of living seems to have motivated much of what he says or does. He is a vegetarian and a teetotaler but he has still retained an appreciation of the joy of living. He can see beauty and can express what he sees in words. He is no ascetic for his life has been. I am sure. very full.

Everything he writes or does, bears the stamp of the unorthodox. He has been known to lash and it must hurt sometimes those who have been the object of his literary lashings, but, as a rule, there is a restraint even in that and a saving grace. Never undignified, his writings have a strong undercurrent running through them Always on the side of the under-dog and the oppressed, he draws immediately the sympathy of his readers. His criticism is caustic. But it never makes you bitter. It makes you smile. He is clever that way. He pricks with his pen, never stabs, because he knows a good pen must be treated gently and if misused can go blunt and even break.

*An impression of Mr. B. G. Horniman by G. V. Chandwadkar, "Chronicle" staff artist.*

### *An Institution*

Horniman is not just a journalist. He is a journalistic institution. Under his guidance have grown up a number of young men who never so much as knew how to write a line. They worship him even as a musician worships his maestro or a "chela" his "guru". He has a spark which not only kindles in him but is the cause of journalism in others. So much of what they write, he could have written himself. He teaches them how to approach a problem as he would approach it and how to cover a story as he would have done. Even then there are a few final touches which he puts into finish the literary picture.

In the world of journalism today, he is not a tiger. He is rather the Persian cat. Something select about his writing, something well-bred. Polished, chiselled, refined. He appreciates poor writing in younger men, is generous in his appreciation and his judgment is uncanny.

More than any other living journalist, Horniman has figured in the law courts. I do not think he has a lawyer's mind, but if he had he would not be Horniman. He has a common sense point of view and can pick out in a case the point around which the case will turn and which the counsel is not stressing sufficiently. On more than one occasion have I heard that his hints to counsel have done the counsel more good than harm. More than one legal mind has bended to Horniman's point of view.

### *He Has Guts*

As a conversationalist, B. G. is brilliant. I have spent a good few hours listening to him talk. I have seldom left his room without feeling richer for it, for he has a fund of anecdotes which he can recall to his mind on each occasion. To be his official biographer would be to learn something of life. Already I know so many stories about the man from himself, which I could put down on paper, but a certain sense of journalistic etiquette prevents me from poaching on his autobiographical preserve. One thing he has yet to do and that he must do and it is to sit down now and write his memoirs. They would make the most brilliant reading in every English-speaking continent of the world.

Horniman has guts. What guts he has! Those in authority can tell you he can get away with murder. He has the art of knowing how to slip out of someone's hands and what's more he has the cheek to laugh when it's over and repeat his performance all over again. He is never scared He not only sticks by what he writes, but he has the guts to stick by his youngsters when they have tripped up. He is no moderating influence on any young man's writing. On the contrary he delights in pouring oil when a flame is flickering.

Almost in his 70th year, B. G. is very young in mind. I think sometimes he is still in his mid-thirties or his early forties. He has a flare for scooping and his revelations are astounding His paper it was that exposed the German Nazis Masquerading as commercial magnates in this city. He it was too who showed up the "Times of India" for using the same war picture for different war fronts. The "Times of India" had no answer. They smiled and bowed to him The name he gave the "Times of India" has stuck to them—Old Lady of Bori Bunder, he called it, and how it fits, with her old grey bonnet with little bows of red tape.

So Horniman works and thinks and writes. Only his cat which lies asleep in the basket on his table really knows the man.

# Blockade Of Belgrade

## YUGOSLAVIA IS FIGHTING STILL

The story of the Yugoslav guerilla war is fascinating. In the beginning the guerillas, or Chatniks as they were called, did chiefly scout work. With the help of the local population, a nation-wide intelligence service was organised.

By the time the German-Russian war broke out, the guerilla chiefs had finished their preparations. Their army had received reinforcements from those whom the Germans had driven from their homes.

Successful Chetnik sorties were undertaken along the few railroads leading through the mountains. After a few weeks of fighting, the Chetniks had brought under their rule between one-fifth and two-fifths of the country. They issued passports bearing the inscription "Unoccupied Serbia".

Chetniks continued to harass the German and Italian troops of occupation. Working closely together with the local population, they blew up bridges, derailed trains, fired depots and fuel stores. German soldiers and Gestapo agents were daily killed, either in open fighting or nightly in the streets of Belgrade, Nish and other towns.

One of those who died mysteriously was the German Commander of Belgrade. A state of siege was declared and it was officially announceed that henceforth for every one German killed, 100 Serbian hostages would be butchered.

But the fight goes on. The Chetniks, far from giving in, are getting increasingly bold. Under the leadership of Mikhailovitch, the General who is now Yugoslav War Minister, they embarked on major operations.

These Chetniks are ranging all over the country. By means of open warfare and sabotage, Chetnik forces started a blockade of Belgrade. This the Germans admit.

"Nova Vreme", a Nazi-controlled Belgrade paper, wrote recently: "If your family is hungry, it is because the Chetniks obstruct the transport of food to the town". The Chetniks' reply to this was: "It is better to starve than to submit."

The war in Yugoslavia goes on, and the Chetniks keep open a front in Europe which one day may become of vital importance.

(—A. B. C. Talk).

# BOMB, BOMBER AND THE BOMBED!

By FEROZE GANDHI

*The author of this article, reproduced from "National Herald", has travelled extensively in Europe, was in Spain during the civil war, and has had a first hand experience of the present war. He returned to India only a few months ago.*

As at all turning-points in history, a new weapon has fallen into the hands of resourceful men bent upon smashing the existing order. Once it was the Roman short sword. Once it was gun-powder. Once it was the British ship of the line. Now it is the bomber. To the decisive instruments of world dominion the bomber adds a weapon endowed with a mobility and striking power peculiar to the medium in which it operates: the air. From the beginning of time as men warred incessantly for strategic positions on the trade routes of land and sea, that boundless highway was always above them, waiting only for the machine. Thirty-eight years ago the machine embraced the medium. And to-day the earthbound everywhere sense an immeasurable and terrifying dimension added to history of life.

## *Types Of Bomber*

The bomber has already made history books obsolete: even as it has changed the strategic geography of Europe, so it is changing the strategic geography of this country. The protecting moats of sea and ocean offer no defence against a machine buoyant in its medium, that can pass unhindered over land and sea The bomber has revised the art of war and is redressing the political balances of the world. It has opened up the new high battlefield. And as sea power did in its age, so air power in its time will inevitably concentrate dominion within the few nations having the technical resources to exploit it

The function of any military force is destruction—to destroy the enemy, hi stores, his equipment, his bases, and his lines and sources of supply. The "King of Battles" is artillery The bombing plane is simply artillery on wings a flying gun platform that to-day extends the range of destructiveness from 70 odd miles—range of the biggest surface based gun—to as much as 1,500 miles. Just as sea power and land power are measured in terms of the fire power of their guns, so real air power is measured in terms of the bomber.

It is an old military axiom that you never use a big gun when a smaller one will do. Bombers consequently are built in several sizes. the HEAVY bomber is bigger and flies farther with more load of bombs than any other military plane. Partly because of the basic similarity between it and big commercial transports, the U. S. A., leads the world in heavy bomber performance. On the other hand, the Air Forces of Japan and Germany are primarily built for coordinate action with other land forces and consequently do not specialise in HEAVY bombers. Their Air Bases being comparatively near to enemy territory, they specialise in the medium fast bomber. The world's heaviest bombers are the Boeing B.17.E. and the Consolidated B.24 Both have a carrying capacity of over five tons, with a 'tactical' radius—i.e. out to the target with a full military load and back—of 1,500 miles

The MEDIUM bomber is a heavy bomber cut down for use at shorter ranges Its mission could, of course, be accomplished by the heavy, just as a battleship could do the work of a cruiser. Range and load are interdependent, and by reducing fuel load in favour of more bombs a heavy bomber could carry perhaps as much destructive load as two medium bombers. Nevertheless it is considered an inefficient weapon at shorter distances. Two planes have twice as good a chance of scoring a hit as one plane. They also have twice as good a chance of survival—and heavy bombers cost as much as £80,000 apiece, mediums only about £40,000.

## *Light Bomber*

The LIGHT bomber, smaller than the medium, can be put to a radically different tactical use. Armed with machine guns, small cannon, and carrying a good sized bomb load, it co-operates with ground forces against enemy tank columns, gun emplacements, troop concentrations, and so on. The German Stuka Dive Bomber is famous in this class. It has a very special advantage in naval warfare. The best way to hit a target moving about the water is to aim the plane at it, changing course as the target changes.

The navy has a plane called the Torpedo Bomber, designed to meet the special requirements of naval tactics. It is a relatively slow plane with great load carrying capacity. Like the dive-bomber it aims its torpedo—slung under the fuselage—at the target, and like the light bomber it flies low, dropping its load into the water just far enough so that it can make a quick turn and get away.

**"The problem of aerial defence will never be solved without a perfect understanding of the bomber, the pilot and bomb. To protect oneself against a weapon one must know the nature of that weapon."**

***—Scientists Bernal & Haldane.***

The bomber in its various forms is the most formidable invention of all times. There is another military axiom which says that every new weapon gives rise to a counter-weapon. The enemy of the bomber is the pursuit plane It has three uses, (1) It intercepts bombers and destroys them; (2) It accompanies its own bombers to ward off enemy pursuits; (3) It fights the enemy's accompanying pursuits so that its own forces can get in at the bombers. Consequently there are three possible pursuits types. The 'Interceptor' defends a specific objective, waiting at its base until word comes that raiders have been sighted. It, therefore needs a very high rate of climb and great speed in order to get between the raider and its target. The 'Fighter' has more of a roving commission, and thus must have great versatility—high speed, great manoeuvrability, and as much armament, armour, and range as it can afford. The 'accompanying' type must have range first of all, plus enough speed, fire power, and manoeuvrability to defend itself and its bombers against enemy pursuits.

In practice the fighter may be, and is generally, used for all pursuit work. Where the flying distance is short, as in German operations against Britain, it is ideal for accompanying.

## *The Pilot*

Bomber and pursuits are 'Combat' planes. They hold the spotlight but they are not the whole show. There are training planes, observation and reconnaissance types, cargo carriers and troop transports. Each is designed round its own specific and essential function, and no air force could operate at top efficiency without them. The air plane is the deadliest weapon: it is not one weapon but many

The Airplane is the highest art of the engineer, for it requires him to solve over and over again in a hundred ways shifting

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The Master Builder
—*News Chronicle.*

# THE GERMAN WAY OF LIFE

## They Are Individualistic In Their Thinking But Act In The Mass

### By DOUGLAS MILLER

**THE Germans, like every one else, share our common humanity and have minds remarkably similar to those of people in the United States.**

**Yet there is such a thing as a slight difference in inherited traits which sets one race apart from another. That is to say, a tiny German baby brought up in a foreign country would probably still have certain characteristics which would show his particular heritage.**

On the whole, these hereditary differences are small. The German mind and character as we know them to-day have been created by circumstances, by the history of the German people and their surroundings.

There is a national German mind which is something different from the sum of the individual minds of all the people in the country. The same thing is true of every nation. It is hard to define such a national, collective mind; and yet its existence is unmistakable. The air in Germany is so thick with Deutschtum that you can almost cut it with a knife. There is a German way of doing things, there are special German habits of thought and action. A German view of life is signified by the term Weltanschauung. The very fact that this word is untranslatable in English, just as Volksgemeinschaft is, seems to indicate that the Germans have thoughts and ideas which we do not share.

I have made a number of speeches in Germany in the German language and have often taken part in long German arguments and conversations and can testify that when I used the German language I was forced to employ an entirely different set of words. These automatically brought about a different sequence of thought processes, so that when I spoke German I was in fact a different person, expressing different ideas from those which I would have expressed in English. All language is an imperfect method of communicating ideas, but the imperfections differ among languages. It is small wonder that we have international misunderstandings.

### Germans With A Difference

There is a German mass mind and there are some 80,000,000 people in Europe who share it. But it is important for us to remember that when we talk and write about German character we Americans are likely to have certain misapprehensions because most of us are naturally inclined to imagine that the Germans in Europe are simply the same sort of people we have known in the United States who pride themselves upon their German ancestry and origin.

I want to make this point very emphatic. People of German ancestry in America are not accurate representatives of Germans as a whole, for several reasons. For the most part they have been in this country a long time and have adopted American habits of thought. To begin with, their forefathers probably differed a little from other people in the Old Country. Something impelled them to move across the ocean which did not impel the rest. As a rule, they came from only certain limited areas in the Fatherland, notably in the south and west, and were confined to a few occupational and cultural groups.

Our fellow-citizens of German ancestry came from an agricultural Germany which doesn't exist any more. They came before the rise of modern German industry with its city proletariat, before the days when large number of young men attended the university, before the day of high-pressure nationalism which has so reversed the German character as the world imagined it about a hundred years ago. It is not that there are no homegrown counterparts of the Germans as we know them in the United States, but rather that there are present in Germany many types never seen here; the flavour of the whole country is different from what an American might expect.

### Quarrelsome People

In examining the German mass mind we ought to remember that this is a field where scientific evidence is hard to collect, where our own feelings and prejudices are strong, where any large generalization must allow for considerable margin of error. To begin with, the German mind is strong and vigorous. The Germans are a husky people, fond of food and drink, living in a stimulating climate cold and wet for much of the year. As a rule, they are an outdoor people, fond of work and exercise. On the whole, they are healthy animals.

But they are a quarrelsome people. They have a great deal of personal pride and assertiveness. They are inclined to stand on their rights and sometimes to encroach upon the rights of their neighbours. The atmosphere in Germany is always full of accusations and bickerings. German family life is filled with ferocious squabbles. When some member of the family dies there is often an intense and prolonged controversy among the relatives—not only as to who gets the property but how the seating arrangements are made at the funeral and a thousand other points on which families can differ.

Yet family feeling is very strong, family loyalty deep and sincere. Families gather frequently at weddings, funerals, christenings, birthdays and other festive occasions. They eat, drink, gossip and quarrel with fervour and apparently with general enjoyment. But the trait of self-assertiveness and combativeness flavours all large German organizations and enterprises.

### German Efficiency

I have sat among groups of German officers where reminiscences of the World War were exchanged for hours; and, especially after the wine had flowed freely for a while, I really began to get some insight into their inner souls. I got the impression that for many of these men the most important part of the war was the eternal competition and intrigue that went on within the

*(Continued on page 19)*

*The author of this article (which orginally appeared in the "New York Times Magazine,") spent fifteen years in the American foreign service in Germany, six of them during Hitler's regime, in which he served as the commercial attache in Berlin.*

**Third year of Hitler's "Blitzkreigs" in Europe finds German soldiers still wading in blood and groping for Hitler's much-promised will-o'wisp.**
—*Soviet Cartoon*

# A Poet Of The People

## At 27, Sochi Rout Roy Has Become The Voice Of Orissa's Voiceless Millions

**The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are already acquainted with the poems of Sjt. Sochi Rout Roy, the leading progressive poet of Utkal. His writings mark a distinct orientation in the tendencies of modern poetry and win him the much-coveted title of 'The Peoples' Poet of Orissa'—which he values more even than a Nobel prize. Sjt. Rout Roy is the widely acclaimed poet of the masses in whom, to quote his own language, "Hunger burns like a bloody heat" and whose "muscles are stiff with insufficient sleep". His poems have sent waves of electricity as it were, into the dead bones of the millions of Kisans, labourers and students of this country and have been responsible for the advancement and dawning of a new collective aspiration and solidarity among the starving masses of Orissa? Keenly sensitive to the objective conditions and historical developments of the time he weaves his many-coloured garlands of fine progressive poetry which though rich in concrete imagery and rare rhythmic beauty are singularly free from the morbid sentimentality and sickly individualism that characterises the modern poems.**

### *Wedded To Poetry*

Born in the year 1915 in a well-to-do middle-class family of Orissa Sjt. Rout Roy completed the twenty-sixth Summer of his life in last May. From his early boyhood-he showed signs of imaginative inventiveness. The boy would more than often snatch away a few hours from his busy pastimes and would employ them in a fit of sudden absent-mindedness in thinking about his yet-unknown mistress. "The Muse" of whom he was destined to become a jealous devotee in his later life. Like Cowley he was betrothed to poetry even from the days of his early boyhood and like the former he chose to marry his ill-chosen mistress "who brought him neither comfort nor a rich dowry" in after life.

His parents christened him with the name Sochi, but his friends who were highly displeased with him for his unnatural reserve, restraint and reflective lethargy soon discovered an appropriate nick-name in the much-abused word "Budha" or "The little old man" by which name he became more familiarly known in his little village and the neighbouring town in the district of Puri.

### *Warlike Ancestors*

Sjt. Rout Roy came of an ancient Khandayat family of Orissa—a family which had a long tradition of heroic achievements. The Khandayats of Orissa were the prototypes of the Rajputs in northern India who were born and brought up with the ideals of defending their country from the invasion of the enemy tribes. The word "Khandayat" literally meant "The Controller of the Sword" which amply signified the domineering characteristics of this warlike race. The forefathers of Sjt. Rout Roy (the surname means the commander of 10,000 cavalry force) played a heroic role in the Paik-revolution of Khurda, the then capital of Utkal. The Paiks or Khandayats of Utkal organised a successful offensive against the authorities of the East India Company for its intensive exploiting policy. They had a sweeping march over the city of Katak, defeated the British force, razed the prison to the ground and got their imprisoned Gajapati released and reinstalled on the throne. But soon after a mightier British reinforcement from the south compelled them to surrender and the revolution collapsed. The ancestors of Sjt. Rout Roy were the military 'Gurus' of the Gajapati kings of Utkal and were held in high respect by them as teachers of war craft. Sjt. Rout Roy inherited in his blood the warlike spirit of his heroic grandfathers and waged an uncompromising warfare against the sham, inequity and class-predominance that dwarfed and deformed the healthy growth of human society.

### *Escapist Poems*

Sjt. Rout Roy displayed rare lyrical promise in his early compositions. He began writing verse even as soon as he learned to read and write. He incurred the displeasure of his parents who looked upon his poems with suspicion and kept constant watch upon his movements in order to prevent him from wasting his valuable study-hours in what they considered extremely idle occupations.

But the boy managed to steal some hours from his well-guarded daily life and piled manuscripts after manuscripts of, as he says now, "rubbish and damned escapist poems."

He began his poetic career as a romantic writer with a terrific passion for shaping his designs according to his own pattern. He had an extremely sensitive nerve and a wild response to all that was supremely beautiful around him. At the age of 16 he published his first book of poems under the caption "Patheya." The book was full of promise, enthusiasm and lyrical spontaneity. This book although influenced by Tagorian mysticism, drew the attention of the reading public towards this tender boy, and the more aged and veteran writers of the day began to whisper about him "Here is a genius"!! The next year saw another book of his, a drama this time, published. He became very popular by this time. Besides he used to contribute regularly poems, essays, short-stories and small playlets, to various magazines of Orissa such as "Sisir" 'Nabeen' 'Yugo-Vina', 'Sahakar 'Palli-Mangal' and 'Utkal Sahitya. The Sobuj Sahitya Samitee the leading publishing house of Orissa organised among others by Sjt. Annada Shankar Roy, the reputed novelist of Bengal, published one of his playlets "Purnima" by name the following year. He made his mark as a romantic poet with a keen sensitiveness to the native loveliness of life.

### *1930*

But the tragedies of human life with its deep sores and wounds were waiting for him to give them expression. The historic year of 1930 came!!

This year marked a new orientation in his whole outlook. It was a year of thrilling events and sensational situations. The Satyagraha campaign started by Gandhiji sent sparks of inspiration into the hearts of the people. The youths of India who were sleeping so long like a colossal giant were stirred to enthusiasm and Orissa was not an exception.

Rout Roy, a pretty young school boy of 16, responded promptly to the call of the nation. He joined the strikes, hoisted national flag on his school in the dead of the night and got himself rusticated. The traditional revolutionary spirit of his ancestors which he inherited in his blood was lying so long unconscious in him. The year 1930 supplied an easy outlet to those "sleeping furies." His writings began to flow in another channel.

He used to write fiery poems vibrating with national aspiration challenging the forces of exploitation, enslavement and reaction. His poems belonging to this period were mainly published in the columns of "Nabeen" and "Sisir" and won general admiration. Rout Roy had to take a migration certificate and join the Calcutta University in the year 1934. He passed the matriculation examination from a school in Calcutta in the first division and joined the City College Calcutta, in the year 1935. He wrote and published a novel, "Chittragriba", which recorded a bold challenge and "placed effervescent artistry" against all sorts of romanticism and reformist tendencies that made so far our literature supine and bloodless. He stood for a literature that was virile and full blooded and moved with the life-forces of the time spontaneously. "Chittragriba" was a ruthless criticism of the silly emotionalism and lawless individualism that stunted the progress of a healthy literary outlook. It stands unique in the whole range of Oriya literature for its biting criticism, scientific approach and humane interpretation of the entire process of life. The same year he published another essay exposing the inherent fallacies of the institutions of marriage and religion as they were. His boldness made him at once popular with the huge mass of progressive elements in the country as well as unpopular with the old and diehard forces in the life of Orissa.

### *From Prison To Examination Hall*

Before he could complete his Intermediate course he was suddenly arrested by the Calcutta police in connection with an alleged conspiracy case. But he was soon found "innocent' and was subsequently released on bail just on the morning of his University examination. He rushed to the examination hall direct from the prison room in a taxi and managed to get through the I. A. exams. Then he returned to Orissa and graduated from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in the year 1939.

Rout Roy was a great force in the students movement in Orissa. His pen could wield a powerful influence on the thousands of students. During the Students, Satyagraha nearly 200 students courted arrest and offered Satyagraha at the Secretariat gates including twelve girl students. The main source of their inspiration was the fire-tinged writings of "The Chatra"—a journal edited and written by Sjt. Rout Roy. Rout Roy was fined Rs. 50 in this connection.

He too played a conspicuous part in the States Peoples movement of Orissa. His poems sent waves of fire into the dead hearts of the States people who organised themselves to assert their legitimate civil rights. His poems were sung even by the illiterate cow-boys of the remotest states of Orissa. Several brave martyrs even faced the bullets while singing his songs.

His "Rakta Sikha" (Red Flames) a book of poems which was practically banned by the Government was the most widely read and sung book in Orissa. The Kisans after their heavy day's routine would assemble under their little 'Bhagvat ghars' (village club) and recite in chorus the songs contained in the book. Their sweating eyes ould be widened in a mightier vision and their hearts would be pulsing with newer aspirations while uttering every word of it.

"Avijan" is another characteristic book of Sjt. Rout Roy. It is held in highest esteem by the modern generation. It is a landmark of new progressive ideas in the domain of Oriya literature. It

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**BY NALINI DEVI**

# GANDHIJI'S FIFTH SON!

THE LATE JAMNALAL BAJAJ

*"Gandhiji's Fifth Son"*

A man of few words, but solid achievements—that would be the most apposite description of the well-known merchant, philanthropist and patriot whose sudden death, at the early age of 53, the country mourns to-day. Every one who had the privilege of coming in contact with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj could not but be impressed by his transparent sincerity and simplicity; his unassuming manners eloquently proclaimed how a man could be wealthy and yet remain unspoilt by wealth.

On a cold February morning, in 1939, the writer of these lines reached the Delhi main station to go to Jaipur which had for the moment become the focus of the country's attention, since the State authorities had imposed a most unjustifiable ban on Seth Jamnalal's entry into the State. Having exhausted every peaceful effort to persuade the State authorities to withdraw the ban, Sethji had decided to defy it. He and his party were to travel by the same train, but had not reached the station by then. Having got my luggage placed in a second class compartment, I waited for their arrival. But when Sethji arrived, surrounded by a large number of people, who came to give him a send-off on the eve of his important mission, and occupied his seat in a third class compartment, I too had to transfer myself to the same compartment. That was my first personal introduction with Seth Jamnalal, but soon he made me feel so much at home as if I had known him for long. The geniality of his nature always attracted people towards him.

## *No Enemy Of States*

The order banning his entry into the State was served on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on December 29, 1938, at Sawai Madhopur while he was on his way to Jaipur. He did not commit a breach of the order immediately, but decided to exhaust all peaceful methods of getting it withdrawn before resorting to its defiance. In the course of a statement on January 7, he said:—

"Rumours have been going the round as to what I am going to do about the ban on my entry into Jaipur State, my birthplace and ancestral home. The ban is as much a surprise to me as to my friends. My whole life has been passed in the interests of peace in all walks of life. Whatever else non-violence may be with Congressmen it is my creed and I try as much as it is in my power to live up to it. I am no enemy of States. I have always maintained a friendly attitude towards them. I have always believed the States to be capable of responding to the new awakening that has taken place in India. I am now carrying on correspondence with a view to find out the secret line behind the ban. The wording of the order in no sense applies to me. I do not wish to act in haste. I have no desire to embarrass the Jaipur State authorities. But if every honourable effort to have the ban removed fails the public may depend upon my doing my duty.

"My present and immediate object is to afford, through the Mandal, relief of the famine-stricken in Jaipur State. I hope that the ban will not be allowed to disturb the would-be donors. I am making arrangements for all eventualities. Indeed my main reason for going to Jaipur was to devise measures for famine relief.

"My second immediate concern is to try to secure the release of the nine prisoners arrested during the recent crisis in Sikar. One of them is convicted and eight are still awaiting trial. I had good grounds for hoping that they would come in for general amnesty. I can only assure them that I shall leave no stone unturned to secure their release while I am still free."

## *Part In Sikar Settlement*

In his letter, of the same date to the President of the State Council, Jaipur, Sethji wrote: "Indeed the authorities know I rendered help to them also during the recent crisis in Sikar, consistently with my obligations to the people. They know that my offices were used entirely on behalf of peace"

The Sikar dispute between the Jaipur State authorities, on the one hand, and the Rao Raja and the people of Sikar Thikana, on the other, occurred early in July, 1938. The state forces were faced with an open revolt, but, through Sethji's intervention, peace was restored. At the time of this settlement, Seth Bajaj was promised that a general amnesty of all Sikar prisoners would be declared a fortnight later. Sethji, in his statement above, refers to nine Sikar prisoners to whom the amnesty was not made applicable.

The Congress Working Committee in its session at Wardha, on July 27, 1938, passed a resolution on the Sikar affair in which it was stated:

"Having heard the account of the settlement of the Jaipur-Sikar dispute from Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, the Committee congratulates the people of Sikar on having listened to his counsel and shown the true spirit of bravery in having decided to give up the idea of armed resistance and adopt the method of non-violence resulting in the prevention of bloodshed which was imminent.

"The Working Committee regrets the needless loss of life that resulted during the recent firing in Sikar on July 4 and expresses its condolences to the families of the deceased."

## *Jaipur Satyagraha*

But, alas! even this conspicuous service rendered by Sethji was so soon forgotten by the State authorities and his entry into its territory was banned. When all his friendly efforts to have the ban order revoked had proved fruitless, he gave notice to the State that he would reach Jaipur on February 1, 1939, in defiance of the ban.

News of Seth Jamnalal's eventful journey had travelled faster than the train. As soon as we crossed the boundary of British India and entered Rajputana territory, we found waiting at each station large crowds of State subjects who had travelled long distances to have his 'darshan,' and to hear him speak a few words. These crowds became larger still when we had crossed into Jaipur State territory. Some of the more enthusiastic persons boarded the train and travelled to Jaipur to see what the authorities would do to Seth Bajaj. By the time the train reached Jaipur station, our compartment was so full of people that there was just standing accommodation for all. The large open space in front of the Jaipur station presented the spectacle of a sea of human heads. He alighted from the train and was surrounded by those who had been fortunate enough to get admission to the platform. Deafening cries of 'Seth Jamnalal-ki-Jai rent the sky. Hoards of policemen were busy in keeping the road clear of the crowds massed on both sides. The Inspector-General of State Police was waiting with two State cars. As soon as Sethji came out of the station, he invited him to board a State car, and no sooner had he taken his seat in it, the car sped away to an unknown destination.

Next day it was learnt that after being taken to various places, Sethji had been left at Muttra junction. He went to Agra from there and, after resting for a day or two, again travelled to Jaipur This time his destination was Sikar, in the neighbourhood of which he was born. He was allowed to go as far as Reengus junction where the B. B. and C. I. Railway train has to be changed for Jaipur State Railway. During this journey, too, people from nearby as well as far off villages came to the halting stations in large crowds and at each halt Sethji addressed them in their own dialect. These scenes made me realize for the first time how popular Sethji was in Rajputana. At Reengus junction, a special train of the Jaipur State Railway was kept ready. Sethji and party were asked to board this train, which brought them back to Jaipur from where he was again taken away in a State car. This Satyagraha continued till he was interned in a State fort. Eventually, he was released and a settlement was arrived at with his Highness the Maharaja, that resulted in the State Praja Mandal being recognized and allowed to function.

This account of Sethji's Satyagraha in Jaipur State will be incomplete without the mention of an event which showed what a deep feeling of love Seth Jamnalal cherished for his place of birth. When the train had entered Sikar territory and we were nearing the place, Sethji was visibly overcome by his emotions. He very feelingly exclaimed: "Oh, how cruel! They want to prevent my going to my place of birth."

## *Childhood*

Seth Jamnalal was born in a village named Kasi-ka-Bas, a few miles from Sikar, as the second son in a family which was not at all well off. Seth Bachhraj of Wardha, whose only son had died without leaving any issue and who also originally belonged to a place near Sikar, adopted child Jamnalal as his grandson. At the age of five Jamnalal was brought to Wardha to live in his adopted family. His schooling was confined up to fourth class of Marathi School and a few months' English teaching under a private tutor. But through self-studies later on Jamnalal acquired a good knowledge of Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and English. His marriage with Shrimati Janaki Devi took place when he was barely twelve years of age and she was only nine. About that very time he entered his business career, by working in the firm of his adopted grandfather, who was a substantial land-owner and cotton exporter.

## *Not Afraid Of Poverty*

What little attraction money had for Jamnalal Bajaj and how self-respecting and self-confident he was even in his boyhood will be evident from an episode that occurred in his early youth. When he was about 12 years of age, his adopted grandfather fell out with him, for some reason or other. The angry grandfather told the young boy that he was disinherited and would get no money from him but if he liked he could file a suit for his claim in court. Jamnalal wrote back to Seth Bachhraj that he was as free to disinherit him as he was when he adopted him; that as he had no real claim to his wealth he would not take advantage of the law. On a stamped paper, Jamnalal wrote out that he had no legal claim against Seth Bachhraj, signed it and sent it to him along with his letter. The prospect of his becoming poor again did not frighten young Jamnalal, in the least. This moved the old man so much that he recalled Jamnalal and thereafter their relationship became very affectionate.

## *Contributions To Charities*

When Seth Bachhraj died in 1908 he left property worth five to six lakhs. But Seth Jamnalal had such outstanding business ability that he earned so much money in trades as to be able to give nearly twelve lakhs of rupees to charities within a period of fifteen years. Among the more important of his donations of this period were: Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs to Gandhi Seva Sangh, Rs. 2 lakhs to Tilak Swaraj Fund, Wardha Satyagraha Ashram Rs. 75,000, Marwari Education Society Rs. 80,000, Hindu University Rs. 51,000, Bose Research Institute Rs. 35,000, Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha Rs. 61,000, Sabarmati Satyagraha Ashram Rs. 35,000, Scholarship Fund for Muslim Students Rs. 21,000, and Madhav Vidyarthi Grah, Sikar, Rs. 21,000.

## *Business Honesty*

In business dealings, Seth Jamnalal and his firm had a high reputation for honesty and reliabi-

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**"Twenty-two years ago, a young man with the bloom of 30 springs upon him, came to me and said "I want to ask something of you."**

**"Ask, and it shall be given, if it is at all within my power to give", I replied with some surprise.**

**"Regard me as your son Devadas", the young man said.**

**"Agreed", I reply. "Only I am giving nothing, you are the giver."**

**"The young man was no other than Jamnalal Bajaj.**

**—MAHATMA GANDHI**

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# EDUCATION FOR 'DEATH'

## Hitler's Crime Against German Youth

**In Berlin, just before the war began, Dr. Shroeder, a general practitioner, took an American friend to one of the cases on his list.**

They entered a poorly furnished house in the suburbs and a haggard woman of 40 took them into a bedroom where a boy with an emaciated face lay on a cot.

"Age nine", whispered the doctor. "Pneumonia". He touched the boy's wrist to take his pulse, but the boy tore his hand away, raised it high and shouted in a delirious, unnatural voice, "Heil, Hitler." The mother said hoarsely, "If only they had not made him march. They knew he was not well.

"His father is a storm-trooper. He said the boy had to go. He did not want a weakling for a son." From the cot came shrill words: "Let me die for Hitler. I must die for Hitler." It went on over and over as the boy fought against life, fought the doctor, fought to die. "They told him at the ceremony he had to die for Hitler," said the mother sobbing. "He is so young."

The doctor gave the boy another injection and his cries subsided. As they left the house the doctor muttered, "He wants to die. What is this strange ideology that can even pervert fundamental instincts?"

I have taken this story from a book just published here by the man whom Dr. Shroeder took with him on his visit to a poor Berlin house before the war began. The book is the most complete factual and carefully documented study of the Nazi educational system that has yet appeared in the free world, writes Robert Waithman in the "News Chronicle".

The author, Gregor Ziemer, was director of the American school situated at Platanen Allee 18, Berlin. By convincing Herr Rust, the Nazi Education Minister, that he was an admirer of the wonderful Nazi schools and wished to watch them at work, he secured credentials which took him through every grade and department and enabled him to accumulate notes that he later smuggled from Germany, hidden in a suitcase under copies of "Mein Kampf".

His book, "Education for Death" (published here at two dollars by the Oxford University Press), is the first complete eye-witness account of Nazi education in action.

### "Hitler Kammer"

It may be shown in time that, of all the black crimes the Nazis have committed, the most loathsome and evil is this—that deliberately and without mercy they deformed the minds of all the children in the nation so that their system and their jobs might be made secure. They have cultivated insanity.

You cannot read this book without realising what manner of task Democracies will have to take on when the war is over. We shall need to send psychi-atrists with the troops who occupy Germany after the war.

This book provides chapter and verse confirmation of the stories which I have heard from refugees, but about which I never felt sure enough to write. Gregor Ziemer saw women being sterilised because they were not considered capable of producing the right sort of Nazis and he saw a school where subnormal children under the age of ten were put to death in the Hitler Kammer—Hitler Chamber.

He quotes from the standard manual Rust gave him: "Wide cultural knowledge and broad education in various [illegible] learning dull's the senses." All boys are to learn is that they must surrender themselves to Hitler until they can achieve their highest destiny, which is to die for Hitler. All girls are to learn is that their single purpose is to produce soldiers who will die for Hitler.

### Burning Of Books

Ziemer talked with fanatical women in state homes who were about to bear illegitimate children for Hitler; he heard kindergarten classes of children under six promising to grow up and become soldiers and shoot Frenchmen; he moved among the Pimphs—six to ten-year olds—and heard them swear, on a flag dipped in blood of a "martyred" Nazi, that they were "ready and willing to give up my life for him."

He watched Jungvolk—10 to 14—and Hitler Youth—14 to 18—at activities ranging from political instruction ("democracy is the Government of rich Jews") to rites whereat a number of books, including the Bible and Shakespeare, were handed around the circle so that each child could spit on them, after which they were ceremoniously burned.

Ziemer inspected places where Jungmaedel—birls below 14—were being taught only to be producers of children and he saw the girls of 14 to 21 in the Bund Deutscher Maedel devoting their every waking thought to their sole mission—to be mothers of Hitler's soldiers.

The only games these girls played were spy games—preparation for the glorious if problematical moment when they might catch a real spy.

In the course of his studies Ziemer found that the Nazis were systematically inflaming young minds against America. He watched a Hitler Youth group drink a toast "Bombs over New York", and heard a song promising German vengeance very soon on this Jewish land and its "Jewish President Rosenfeldt". He quotes copiously from the text-books which the Nazis use to help derange the minds of children.

In one official school biography of Hitler there occurs a passage relating how Hitler, waking early one morning, saw three "innocent little mice, apparently very hungry, on the floor. Whereat 'Hitler', who knew what it meant to be hungry, Hitler with the kind heart, tossed the mice some bread-crumbs.' How happy he was when he saw the clever little animals dash off with the crumbs."

That is about as near as this book approaches to light relief. The rest, calmly told as it is, is pure horror. There is on earth no punishment which can fit this Nazi crime. What has been done to the minds of Germans children is an infamy beyond naming.

## BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

### URDU PERIODICALS

"URDU"—The October issue is just to hand. It is as usual a bulky publication of 144 pages. The issue contains only two articles of which the first is a lengthy dissertation on the quatrains of Omar Khayyam by Maulavi Abdul Bari "Asi" of Lucknow. It is a fine specimen of scholarship. The learned writer has made a full use of other important works on the subject and on the basis of data available he rightly concludes that the so-called collections of Omar Khayyam's quatrains contain numerous quatrains which are also found in the collections of so many other Persian poets and that very few quatrains, if at all, must be such as can be genuinely ascribed to Omar Khayyam. This article covers 81 pages. The second article is the versified history of the Bahmani Kings which is continued from the previous issue. It is edited by Dr. Muhammad Abdullah Chughtai. The last few pages are devoted to reviews in Urdu books.

"SALNAMA"—This is an "Annual" published by the Urdu Literary Society, Bangalore. It opens with an unpublished "Qasida" of Dr. Iqbal composed some 38 years ago. It is in "praise" of the Abbari Ruler of Bahawalpur, but it must be said that this panegyric is not of the usual type of panegyrics written by Ghalib, Zans or others but after the style of Saadi containing pieces of advice as well. The article on the Urdu language by Dr Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru emphasizes the fact that Urdu is the common heritage of the Hindus and the Musalmans of India. This number contains many readable articles and it is encouraging to see that most of them have been written by the students of the St. Joseph's College of the last two articles in the Urdu section the first describe the "part played by Bangalore in the spread of the Urdu language" while the other gives a detailed review of the poetry of Nafis of Bangalore. In the English section the speech delivered by Maulavi Abdul Wahab Bukhari on Iqbal and the article by Prof. P. K. Venkata Rao, M.A., explaining Iqbal's philosophy of life will be found sufficiently entertaining. This number contains photographs of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dr. Iqbal, Dr. Sapru and so many others, all published on fine art paper. The number on the whole, represents a worthy attempt in the service of the Urdu language and for that the Urdu Literary Society deserves every credit.

"ZAMANA"—The January issue contains several readable articles, of which "a review of Mr. Mulla's poetry" and "Kashmir and Moghal Kings" are very interesting. "Holi mein sab ma'af hai" is a humorous story by Shrimati Shivrani Devi (Mrs. Premchand) In the poetry section poems by Madhoot, Firaq, Parwana and Kaisar will repay perusal.

"B".

### For Tiny Tots

**A TALE OF MRS. GOOSE by Robbie Barcroft. Published by Thacker & Co., Ltd. Bombay.**

This is a tiny book for tiny tots. The title may mislead as the book is a story of Mrs. 'Mongoose' The merit of the book lies in the fact that it is published in India and the setting is supposed to be Indian.

H.M.

### Urdu Encyclopaedia

It is really encouraging to see that the lovers of Urdu have also come forward to fill up a very big gap in the library of their literatures. Various attempts were made by various societies to take up this work for the last 30 years. But all such proposals met an early death owing to the want of response both for money and men. Now the youngest of the literary societies has come forward to take up this work. Idara-i-Adabeyat-i-Urdu is a society of young enthusiastic writers of Hyderabad Dn. and it has given sufficient proof or its life and the work it has been doing for the last 6 or 7 years of its existence. One great service which the Idara is rendering is to edit and publish all the classical Deccani Literature. The volumes published upto this time speak for themselves. Let us hope that the Idara will have the good fortune of obtaining the co-operation of all the Urdu authors and writers in helping the Idara to bring this new enterprise to a successful end.

However it is painful to see in the sample pages of the Encyclopaedia sent to us that the articles translated from English into Urdu contain many English words which could have been substituted by pure Urdu words. This become more glaring when even proper nouns are written as they are used in English. For example the river Euphrates could be translated as Firat or Oxus as Jehun. However let us hope that this young zealous society succeeds in completing the thing which the many elder ones shuddered to undertake.

Further information in this connection may be had from the Secretary. Dairaita-i-Adabiyat-Urdu, Khairatabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

### "The Journalist"

A wide variety of reading matter is offered by "The Journalist" touching both professional matters as well as political and international events. The January Number features Acharya Atre who after many laurels to his credit in the field of Marathi literature and journalism has invaded the Movie production line with some remarkable success. Another notability is Mr. Anant Hari Gadre who also has a long record of successful journalism besides fame as a great dramatist. Two intelligent articles on publicity therein are pertaining to 'Real Publicity', and 'How to make Advertising Pay'.

The February Issue is a memorial Number to the memory of that talented Publicity expert,—the late Mr. B. P. Samant founder of the firm of that name, "The Journalist" offers its tribute to the departed and narrates his life career which is more romantic than many a movie story. Founder also and proprietor of Peerless Distributors, a foremost film distribution concern, Mr. Samant was a friend of the newspaper fraternity.

Edited by P. G. Rao from 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, with annual subscription of Rs. 3 and single copy at 4 Annas, "The Journalist" maintains a staunch nationalist policy and explains by its attitude the popularity it has won among both the journalists and the general public.

### The Eternal Call

**THE HEART OF A GOPI by Miss Kaihana Tyaoji (Published by Vora & Co.) Price Re. 1-8-0.**

This is the second edition of the book first published in 1936, which shows that the public response is good. The author deals with the age old theme of the love of the Gopies for Krishna the eternal beloved. Poets in the times past, Jayadeva, Mira, Narsinh etc. have sung about it, and yet the theme never becomes old. It is said that this love of Gopies for Krishna is an allegory. It represents the quest of the individual souls for the eternal soul—the absolute. The theme, therefore, will ever be fresh so long as the human soul suffers from this yearning for what seems to be illusive!

The author in this little book tells the story of Sharmila who also fell a victim to the charm of the illusive Krishna. The language is highly emotional and the story might as well have been told in verse!

The author has used many Indian words like gagar, Nath, Nanand etc. which a reader not acquainted with any of the Indian languages would not ordinarily understand. It would have been better if a glossary of such words with their meanings had been given at the end.

The book suffers from many misprints for which the publishers ought to be held responsible.

H. M.

### The World War

**Dusri Jang-E-Azim. By Mohammad Mirza Dehlavi. Pages 3.2, Price Rs. 1-8**

The book is written to acquaint the Urdu knowing public with the causes and the important events of the present great war. The author thinks the present was as the necessary result of the last great war which was fought to end the war for ever. He gives detailed accounts of the events which have ultimately resulted in this bloodshed. The book is very interesting and illuminating. It is really a pleasure to read such a thought-provoking book in Urdu. The author has discussed the important problems very intelligently. Those who are interested in the present struggle and who is not?—will find sufficient material to think over.

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(B/6), Panchpara Bengal.
Agent: Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

**A short short story in which it is shown, to the confusion of two very smart lads, that not every Napoleon meets his Waterloo**

THE chauffeur pulled the long black car over to the side of the dusty road, and the elderly gentleman in the tonneau leaned forward to open the door for the two hitch-hikers. The slim, nervous one with the beady black eyes sat on one side of the elderly gentleman; the large, sleepy one on the other.

The elderly gentleman's hands were folded benignly in his lap. His friendly, rather vague eyes peered at first one, then the other. He broke the silence. "My name is Vandermoor, gentlemen. And you?"

The slim, nervous one sat up sharply. "Any relation to the Vandermoor bank family?"

"Yes," said the elderly gentleman, stroking his gray goatee. "I have that honor, if you call it one."

"Then," said the slim one, "this is your lucky day. Ain't it George?" The big one took his hungry gaze from the passing orange trees long enough to grunt agreement, and turned back to contemplating the luscious fruit.

The slim one fixed the elderly gentleman with a gimlet eye, and hooked a taut finger confidently in his lapel.

"Have you ever neglected the birthday of a loved one, and spent sleepless nights of regret?" he probed intensely. "Have you ever slipped up on remembering an anniversary and gone to the doghouse as a result—or failed to congratulate a friend on a promotion and gotten the fishy eye the next time you met? Have you?"

"Well, yes," apologized the elderly gentleman, "I have. I am a trifle forgetful at times," adding defensively, "but then, most people are."

"Ah," pressed the slim one, giving the lapel an impressive shake, "my point exactly. Most people are, like you, forgetful, and they suffer for it. They suffer because they know the slight or omission was not intended and realize too, that the neglected one is certain to wrongly interpret it. Maybe a long friendship will be strained, or a wife or daughter hurt.

"But, suppose you were to suddenly find yourself in a position where those slights and omissions never happened any more! Wouldn't you be delighted—especially if it meant no effort on your part, no strain, no time; in fact, nothing beyond the payment of a very small fee?"

The elderly gentleman nodded. "I imagine most people would be as delighted as I."

"My point again!" cried the slim one. "Now, George and I are at this moment on our way to Los Angeles to initiate just such a service. We plan to call it The Tell-You-When Co., Inc.

"All you have to do is give us the names of the people whose anniversaries you want to remember; with the dates if you have them, otherwise we will look them up for you.

"Give us too, the names of people whose promotions, marriages, births, deaths and so on you want to mark with a gift or note; and our clipping service will watch the papers and other sources of information. When an item pops up on the calendar we keep in your name, we notify you—and for a small additional fee we will even write an appropriate note or purchase and forward a gift. Now, tell me: Does that fill a long-felt need?"

The elderly gentleman's eyes were bright with interest. "Amazing, young man! Exactly what I need. Put me down as your first subscriber."

"You see!" said the slim one. "You snapped at it. So will others. Which brings us to the heart of the matter, doesn't it, George?" George turned from the oranges long enough to grunt a second agreement, and turned back to his contemplation. An orange would go very, very good just now. The slim one grasped the elderly gentleman's lapel again.

"Mr. Vandermoor, I called this your lucky day. It is. You, being a Vandermoor, have money which you are probably willing to treble on a proposition that can't miss. George and I have such a proposition, but no money. Now, why can't we get together on this thing?"

"Hmm," remarked the elderly gentleman. "How much capital do you estimate your venture will require?"

The slim one inspected him with covert calculation. "Well, there's advertising—office rent, telephones and help—livings for George and me—all only until the golden flood begins to roll in. Say; oh say, five thousand dollars. That should be sufficient to launch the business."

The elderly gentleman drew a checkbook from his pocket, and unlimbered his fountain pen. The beady eyes glistened. The elderly gentleman turned to the back of a check and began to figure. The slim one exhaled sharply, opened his mouth to speak, but thought better of it.

In a few moments the elderly gentleman stopped figuring, and looked out the car window, stroking his goatee reflectively. He shook his head slowly.

"No," he said. "I believe your calculations to be in error. You will need at least ten thousand dollars to get your proposition under way."

The blood slowly flowed back into the slim one's cheeks. Mr. Vandermoor turned his checkbook over and poised his pen.

"I am a man of quick decisions," he told the slim one. "I am convinced of the worth of your idea, and of your ability to carry it through. Your name?" The slim one supplied it, and the elderly gentleman wrote out the check, tore it from the book, and handed it to him.

"And now, I see we are almost home. If you young men will come in with me, we can draw up some informal papers to cover the matter, and then I will have my driver take you on to the city to start your company."

**● "'Okay,' he said, 'I bit.' Then he kissed the check regretfully and tore it up."**

The car swung from the highway and stopped smoothly. A uniformed attendant hobbled from the gate house to unlock the ponderous iron grilles which effectively barred the driveway.

Suddenly the slim one bent forward. His eyes rested on a small bronze plate set in the stone pillar. "Sunnyside Home for the Mentally Diseased", he read slowly, choking as the words sunk in. He turned toward George, flicking a rather hopeless glance in his direction. George turned away sadly—to again appraise the oranges. The slim ones eyes dropped to the flourishing signature on the check he still held in his hands. "Napoleon Vandermoor," he quoted.

His lips tightened murderously for a moment, then he grinned sheepishly.

"Okay, Napoleon," he said. "I bit. Your name ain't Vandermoor, but just to even it up, George and me ain't starting any Tell-You-When Service, either! Because somebody else beat us to it a year ago, see, and all we wanted your dough for was to skip the country before the dicks caught up to us." He kissed the check regretfully, then tore it into little pieces and tossed them in the air, watching them flutter down.

"Come on, George, he said, "oranges for breakfast."

The elderly gentleman watched them trudge down the road, and stroked his goatee contemplatively as the car rolled up the drive. It stopped in front of a brick building with barred windows, and he stood beside the car for a moment.

"Harvey," he said to the waiting driver, "wait here for me. I'll be only a moment."

The chauffeur touched his cap respectfully.

"Yes, Doctor Vandermoor," he said.

# How The Tell-You-When Co. Went Bust

# WHERE WILL JAPAN STRIKE NEXT?

MARCH 6.

While the demand for an offensive conduct of the war is being heard insistently for the last many days from London and Washington, Chungking and Canberra, it is regrettable to find that in the Far East it is yet an unrelieved tale of continued reverses. It is the Japanese who are still on the offensive on land, sea and air and are carrying everything before them. The fate both of Java and Lower Burma is hanging in the balance at the moment of writing and their loss will make the Allied position still more serious.

One is particularly anxious about the situation in Java. The spirited naval action, which took place last week, gave a fleeting hope that the pace of the Japanese attack would be slowed down at least temporarily but the invaders have pressed on notwithstanding the serious losses inflicted upon them and by sheer force of numbers have made considerable inroads in Javanese territory. Batavia, the capital, has been evacuated while a pincer attack is being launched against Bandung, the present military headquarters. The Japanese have also captured Surakarta in the centre of the 'sland and are pouring reinforcements through the various bridgeheads they have established on the coast.

### *Tragic Irony*

Authoritative Dutch circles consider the situation as serious but not desperate. We have, however, heard this phrase more than once before during the fighting in Malaya and it indicates not a very rosy outlook for the future. This implies no reflection on the brave defenders of the island who are determined to fight to the bitter end. The Netherlands East Indies never underrated its enemy like its Allies. Ever since the fall of Holland intensive preparations were being made for the defence of its territories and the fighting forces have been brought to a high pitch of efficiency. But the resources of the N.E.I. were strictly limited and it was never envisaged that the burden of defence would be placed entirely upon its own shoulders, as seems more or less to be the case to-day

The rich islands were expected to serve as the supply bases of the South-West Pacific war zone and the active role was essentially delegated to the senior partners. It looks hardly possible that the Dutch authorities would have been able to resist the Japanese diplomatic pressure for the last two years had not they implicitly relied upon Britain and the United States for the protection of their territories. The Japanese were long known to have their eyes on the oil and rubber of Java, Sumatra and Borneo and it would have been a relatively easy matter to find a skin-saving formula to appease Tokyo. But Queen Wilhelmina's Government refused to treat this short cut to safety and stood gallantly by its Allies.

By a tragic irony Java which was selected as the headquarters of the South-West Pacific Command has proved to be its last foot-hold. The command as a matter of fact was dissolved last week and the Dutch Army is left practically to its own resources. It is true that there are some British forces still fighting in Java but they cannot be in any excessive number after the elimination of a whole army in ill-fated Singapore Nor is there any great likelihood of reinforcements reaching Java in time and in strength sufficient to turn the scales: the danger of any such belated succour was fatally stressed in Malaya

### *A B C D Minus D*

The defence of Java will be prolonged as long as is humanely possible and Dr. Van Mook, the Lt. Governor-General of the N. E. I. hinted at the possibility of emulating General MacArthur and concentrating successfully on the defence of some strategic area But Java is menaced on all sides from the sea and from the air

It is really a solitary little island in the Japacific Ocean. Even brave hearts cannot withstand dive-bombers for long. And the end, therefore, may not be long delayed. There will be no ignominy, however, in such a defeat. The Dutch were neither complacent nor overconfident. They were not caught napping and their resistance left nothing to be desired. The very fact that nearly £125 million worth of oil supplies and installations was destroyed shows the fierce determination with which the Dutch followed their scorched earth policy. They may be defeated but will not be disgraced and may look forward to take their due place in the New Order after the war. For the present, however, D will have been dropped altogether from the ABCD front.

Turing from Java to Burma, the position there is equally bad but there are stronger grounds

## *A Week Of War*

## By N. G. JOG

for hope for the future if only because of the overwhelming potential strength of Britain and China. The transfer of General Wavell to his old command indicates that the centre of gravity has again shifted to India, thougn now it will be the south-east and not the north-west frontier which will engage our attention. In spite of the gallant doings of the A.V.G. and the I.A.F. the Japanese advance is continuing steadily and they are now within sixty miles of Rangoon.

There is considerable obscurity about the line of defence which the British forces in Burma propose to hold after their repeated withdrawals and also about the part which has been assigned to the Chinese troops, which are reported to have been pouring into Burma for some time. The suggestion made last week that they have already begun a counter-offensive has been proved to be baseless and apparently they have not joined action with the enemy yet. The meeting at Lashio between Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and General Wavell must have, however, resulted in laying down the strategy to be adopted in the immediate future. The Japanese will not be satisfied merely with the cutting of the Burma Road; they will seek to drive a wedge between the two great Allies unless a decisive halt is cried to their progress.

### *Five Possibilities*

After Java and Lower Burma what? Those two areas cannot conceivably hold for long but where will General Tojo turn his attention thereafter? He will, of course, be content to sit tight upon his victims and to begin their exploitation one by one. The Japanese army has paid a heavy price for its victories and a period of rest and recuperation is indicated. The Japanese Government may even decide that it has completed the long-projected Asiatic New Order and propose a spurious peace as Hitler did after the rape of Poland—the winner keeping all the takings!

But the reply of the Allies is beyond doubt. They will have no truck with Tokyo and war will go on until one party is utterly vanquished. Having sowed the wind, Japan will have to reap the whirlwind in due time and till then it will have to go on hitting where it can. These are the possibilities: (1) To attack Australia. (2) To invade India 'via' land and sea. (3) To go all-out against China. (4) To attempt a blitz-Krieg upon Siberia synchronizing with Hitler's spring campaign upon the Caucasus (5) To concentrate upon a submarine and raiders' campaign upon the high seas so as to isolate India. The occupation of Andamans, Ceylon and Madagascar will be convenient in this connection.

All these are no doubt grandiose plans and would have appeared as an opium-eater's fancies barely four months ago. But each of them is now within practical range now, however hazardous it may prove to be ultimately. The evil tentacles of Jap militarists now spread from Suez to San Francisco and no point is beyond their grasp —at any rate they are likely to think so now that the heady wine of success has gone to their head They have already bombed Australian towns and shelled the American Pacific coast and India's eastern sea-board may share a similar experience any day—any hour.

### *Cutting the Life-lines*

Out of the five probable plans suggested above—their detailed discussion must be deferred till next week—the last one is likely to appeal most to Tokyo. It will prove the easiest. The strength of the Royal Navy is already stretched to the uttermost in guarding the channel, in patrolling the Mediterranean and in keeping the Atlantic life-line open.

The news from Russia continues to be cheerful, though the shadow of the coming spring offensive of Hitler has already begun to loom large over the European landscape. The 16th German Army is not yet annihilated but neither has it been able to break through the steel ring thrown around it. Leningrad is not finally released from danger but its population is being relieved with train-loads of food. The most interesting development of the last week was, however in the South, where Marshal Timoshenko seems to have launched a determined offensive to roll the German forces back to the Dneiper. If he succeeds in doing so, half the sting will have been taken out of the Nazi threat to the Caucasus.

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### *Our Hyderabad Letter*

## ESCAPED WAR PRISONER SURRENDERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

One more Italian war prisoner who had escaped from a running train on the borders of the Nizam's Dominions has surrendered himself. He was handed over to military authorities.

NIZAM'S CLAIM TO MASULIPATAM

About the news recently circulated in the press about the Hyderabad State's claim respect to Masulipatam, enquiries in the official quarters of Hyderabad indicate that there is no truth in the suggestion that Hyderabad claimed the seaport of Masula and a corridor linking it with the State. The claim which has never been of a kind implying acquisition of the sea port, but only confined to the free use of the sea port, as provided in treaty of 1802, is of long standing, no recent claim in that respect having been made.

## *NIZAM GOVT. HELPS HANDLOOM WEAVERS*

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 5.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, has sanctioned four lakhs of rupees for providing work to weavers who are unemployed as the result of the increased cost of yarn due to the decline in import and the rise in consumption by textile mills, says a Press note. Under the scheme an organisation will be set up to supply yarn to handloom weavers at cheap price and undertake the sale of the cloth produced by them. The Government has arranged with textile mills to turn over to the Government five per cent. of the yarn they produce. The scheme also provides for the establishment of five weaving centres besides seven that exist, at present where weavers will be employed on daily wage basis.

For the implementation of this part of the scheme the Government has sanctioned an additional Rs. 14000 — A. P.

## Huq-Allahbux Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 5.

According to a London message to the "Hindustan Times" an appeal to the British public has been made by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, and Khan Bahadur Allahabux, Premier of Sind in a joint statement to the "Manchester Guardian"

Demanding guarantee of immediate freedom in the coming declaration, they say "As Premiers of two provinces in which the constitution is normally functioning, we claim the right to say that Muslims of India are as anxious for national freedom as other communities."

Proceeding they observe: We hold that British would unnecessarily expose themselves to the charge of withholding India's indisputable right to freedom on an untenable pretext, if they continue to harp on the points of difference between Indians."

The essential thing in their view is India must be governed henceforth by leaders, in whom she has faith and represented abroad in Allied councils by those, who can speak with unquestionable authority for her people.

They conclude by saying "The youth of India cannot be expected to lay down their lives for a cause which does not include India's independence and establishment of justice and democratic freedom all over the world."

## Bengal League Resolution

CALCUTTA: The view that the Mussalmans of India would resist with all their powers under their command if any political and constitutional changes were made in India on the basis of one-nation theory, contravening the Pakistan scheme, was expressed by a resolution adopted to-day at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Calcutta District Muslim League.

The meeting condemned the statement of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek issued on the eve of his departure from India In the opinion of the meeting, the Marshal had no right to interfere in the domestic political affairs of India and that such action of the Marshal was against his own confession before Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the effect that he (the Marshal) did not know the constitution and political conditions of this country. It characterised the statement as a "violation of the rules of hospitality."

It also condemned the Sapru proposals which, it said, were based on one-nation theory and on the supposition that India was a single national unit Further it stated that the Mussalmans would never accept any constitutional scheme interim or final, which were imposed upon the Mussalmans of India without their consent and approval of the All-India Muslim League.—A.P.

## Four Killed In Wall Collapse

### Two Removed To Hospital: Cadell Road Tragedy

Four persons were killed and two others sustained injuries when a portion of the ten feet high compound wall of the Turkey Red (Sassoons) Mills at Cadell Road collapsed on a group of workmen resting under the shade of the wall on Friday afternoon.

It is stated that a large well 11½ feet deep and 45 feet in diameter was dug inside the compound of the mill for the purpose of erecting an underground oil storage. All the earth thus excavated was stored up against the compound wall at the sea end. The huge pile of earth was higher than the compound wall itself

Outside the mill a party of eleven workmen were filling sand bags for the Imperial Chemical Industries. About 2 p.m. they ceased work and were sitting under the shadow of the wall outside the mill and resting after lunch. It would also appear that some outsiders had joined the group and were conversing with them.

All of a sudden a large chunk of the wall buckled over and fell on the unsuspecting workers, bringing down with it a large portion of the earthen mound heaped against it on the other side. It is thought that the wall could not bear the weight of the earth stored up against it.

Immediately the services of the Bombay Fire Brigade and Salvage corps were requisitioned. A large number of coolies were also put on the job. But by the time the debris was cleared four men had died. Two others were removed to the K. E. M. hospital.

Of the dead persons, Banakran Khanzamankhan (27), Sher Mohammed Yasin (20), Akramkhan Avazkhan (24), belonged to the group who were working for the Imperial Chemical Company. The fourth man had not been identified till late on Friday night.

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## Public Notices

**UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY**

1. Students from Burma and Malaya and other places outside India affected by the war, who wish to appear for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University are informed that, as a special case, they will be allowed to sit for the Matriculation Examination irrespective of attendance. They will be examined on the course prescribed by this University in such subjects of the examination as they were studying before they left for India, and will be declared to have passed the examination if they attain certain standards which will be prescribed, having regard to the number of subjects in which they appear.

Applications giving particulars of the subjects studied at their respective places should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th March, 1942.

2. Students from Burma and Malaya and other places outside India affected by the war who wish to appear at any examination in Arts or Science of the Bombay University are requested to apply at once to the undersigned for permission to sit for the examination, mentioning the subjects in which, and the centre at which, they wish to appear. They will be given certain concessions, having regard to the courses attended by them in their respective colleges.

S. R DONGERKERY,
Registrar, Bombay University.
6th March, 1942.

(7606)

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# JAVA FALLS?

## LAST MESSAGE FROM JAVA

BANDOENG, (Java) Mar. 7.

Analysing the events and causes that have led up to the present grave position in Java the final dispatch from the Netherlands News Agency, transmitted just prior to the cutting of Bandoeng's communications with the outside world, says "The situation in Java, at least on the west part of the island, has now become critical after the Japanese—again attacking with great superiority—broke through the defences on the north side of the well-known volcano Tangkuban Prahu. This happened on Friday after the desperate resistance of N. I. troops which are numerically far inferior.

The tragedy now being performed in the previously peaceful valleys north of the famous crater—well-known to hundreds for its beauty—becomes heartrending for the Dutch people when they recall that a great part of the Dutch Air Force was lost in unavailing defence of Malaya. There has been criticism in N. I. of the Allies in Malaya and Singapore, but judgment will be softer now that the Dutchmen are fighting in the same circumstances as the Allies fought in Malaya.

Circumstances, however, are even more unfavourable as Japanese superiority is probably not less than five to one, to say nothing of aerial superiority where the Japanese have absolute mastery. When on December 8, the Japanese declared war on America and Britain, N. I. immediately threw in forces in the air and on the sea for the benefit of allied warfare and in an aggressive way which has been so much praised in the public opinion of all countries which fight against tyranny".

*(Message Incomplete).*

## TO HELP RUSSIA, BOMB GERMANY!

LONDON, March 7.

A warning to British Civil Defence workers not to imagine that German bombers would never return, was given by Mr. W. Mabane, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, speaking in London. "Realise that a bombing offensive of unexampled force and fury against Germany is to be part of our contribution to the efforts of our gallant Russian allies in spring. So be ready for German raids.—Reuter.

## MADRAS PREPARES FOR RAIDS

### Trenches To Accommodate 56,000 Persons

MADRAS, March 7.

The Madras Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5.27 lakhs for the construction of silt trenches in open lands belonging to the Corporation. About eighty-five thousand feet trenches will be dug to accommodate about fifty-six thousand persons.

The Health Department of the Corporation has made arrangements for cleaning and chlorination of nearly six-thousand selected wells requisitioned under Rule 76 of the Defence of India Rules in the city making water safe for drinking in the event of the breakdown of pipe-water supply.—United Press.

## Burial Of Duke Of Aosta

NAIROBI, March 7.

The Duke of Aosta was buried with military honours at the military cemetery to-day (Saturday) in the presence of British and Italian officers and men. The British General Platt and Italian General Nasi together gave the last salute at the close of the service. General Nasi as chief mourner gave the "Call to the dead" to which Italians of all ranks responded.—Reuter.

# Communications With U. S. A. Cut

## "NOW WE SHUT DOWN, LONG LIVE THE QUEEN"

## DRAMATIC LAST MESSAGE FROM TELEGRAPHIST

**NEW YORK, Mar 7.**

**TELEGRAPHIC Communnication between America and Bandoeng (Dutch headquarters in Java) ceased at 7-55 (Eastern war time).**

**A telegraph official of Netherland East Indies flashed as their closing message "now we shut down. Long live our Queen. Goodbye". It is not clear whether communication with other centres in Java has been definitely cut.**

**No announcement of any suspension of communications between England and Java has yet been made.**

## "RANGOON IS NOT SO DEAD"

RANGOON, March 7.

Associated Press special correspondent writes:—"The city of Rangoon is not so dead. On a brief visit to Burma's capital, I saw the services working in military activity at the highest pitch, and the docks are still functioning without a hitch. Of course, the once busy streets animated with colourful bazaars are now silent and deserted, and the majority of the private houses and business premises are shuttered and closed down.

But broadly speaking life in Rangoon continues without undue dislocation with the whole of the city facilities now devoted exclusively to war purposes. Shwe Dagon, the famous pagoda, still points serenly skywards shimmering in the tropical sun.—A. P.

## CANARD ABOUT CAPTURE OF RANGOON

LONDON March 6.

Annalist in his military commentary says:

The Japanese have claimed the capture of Batavia and Rangoon. Whatever may be the position of Batavia, it is definitely untrue that Rangoon has fallen. Even Pegu, which they said had fallen into their hands a fortnight ago, is still held by the British.

It is not the first time the Japanese have blandly announced victories that have failed to materialise.

It is worth nothing that although no details are available, the position in Sumatra, the Celebes, Borneo, and New Guinea is still far from being consolidated.

The Japanese hold most of the towns and main roads, but the garrisons are continuing their resistance and taking a toll of the enemy.

**"CHRISTMAS TREE" IN BURMA**

A powerful secret British Tank force known as "Christmas Tree" has arrived in Burma and is expected to change the tide of war rapidly, says a message from A. P

## ENEMY ROUTED ON BURMA FRONT

### Heavy Casualties Inflicted On Japs In Fierce Encounters

MANDALAY, March 6

Friday's Rangoon 'communique' states: "The situation remains unchanged at Rangoon as well as on the northern front

On the southern front the area around Pegu was to-day the scene of several fierce engagements, in which our troops gave a very good account of themselves

An attack carried out by our armed forces, supported by the infantry and the artillery, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and captured four anti tank guns and other material

Over 60 enemy dead were counted Our casualties were very small The situation at Rangoon remains unchanged with essential services functioning as usual

During last night an aerodrome north of Rangoon was bombed, but no damage or casualties resulted. The situation on the northern front remains unchanged"—A P.

## PROME BOMBED

MAYMYO (Burma), March 7.

It is unofficially reported that Japanese bombed Prome on Friday. The town which is entirely devoid of military objectives is situated, 160 miles north of Rangoon through which many refugees are passing. All bombs fell harmlessly into the Irrawaddy river.—A. P.

## More Evacuees From Burma

MADRAS, March 7.

More than hundred evacuees from Burma arrived here this morning mostly from Malabar and from Tamil districts. Their comforts were looked after by the Mysore's Evacuee Relief Committee. They are being sent home.—United Press.

**1,600 ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA.**

CALCUTTA, March 7.

A further batch of about sixteen-hundred Evacuees from Burma arrived here via Chittagong.—A. P.

**BIG BATCH OF EVACUEES FROM BURMA**

CHITTAGONG, Mar. 6.

Twenty-three hundred refugees from Burma, mostly belonging to Madras Presidency left for Calcutta last night.—A. P

## SUPPLY RUSSIA AND FIGHT HITLER

LONDON, March 7.

Reiterating the demand for a greater flow of supplies to Russia, the "Daily Mail" says there is not the slightest doubt that Germany can only be defeated by a large scale offensive by Britain and America. "That means", says the Mail, "the creation of a Western Front, in other words, we must bring into being, in conjuction with Russia a gigantic Pincers Movement which will crush the life out of Germany".

The "Liverpool Daily Post" says, "the solid achievements of our Russian allies must convince us afresh of the need for sending them more and more assistance and for creating military diversions as are strategically practicable. The revival of activity in Libya would help, no doubt as it has done in the past. "Certainly we must not leave to Hitler the initiative in the coming struggle of the present year", adds the Post.—Reuter.

## Burma Road Intact

CHUNGKING, March 7.

It is pointed out, according to the Central News Agency, that reports that the Burma Road has been cut are incorrect. Some ways of communications between China and Burma may have been interfered with by the Japanese, but the main highway, from Lashio to Kunming and Chungking, of course remains intact.—Reuter.

## SURABAYA BASE DESTROYED?

CHUNGKING, March 7.

A delayed report from Surabaya in Java states that great destruction has been carried out in Surabaya, the only remaining naval base in the pacific area The destruction took three hours to conclude and the explosions shook residences throughout the city. It was learned that the demolition was carried out following a Japanese landing on the north coast.—Reuter

## 5,000 JAPANESE KILLED!

CHUNGKING, March 7

A 'communique' announces that five thousand Japanese were killed in the past week in fierce fighting in Southern Shantung Province. Heavy fighting also occurred in south-west Shansi and central Hupen where further Japanese attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties.—Reuter

## AIR RAID ON PORT MORESBY AND NEW GUINEA

SYDNEY, March 7.

In a fierce raid over Port Moresby on Saturday afternoon Japanese planes dropped 85 bombs at the rate of one every twelve seconds. All fell wide of the targets and there were no casualties, while damage was slight.

The raid was carried out in two flights of five bombers each and was more concentrated than usual. According Melbourne radio New Guinea was also raided.—Reuter

## No More "Retiring To Prepared Lines!"

SYDNEY, March 7.

"Within the past week complete organization for allied strategy in the Pacific has been worked out" said Mr Beasley, the Minister for Supply and Development, in a speech here. "Great and vital changes have been made in the forces to be used. The enemy has a long supply line which can be cut, leaving him at the end of a line without support for his forces. Time is the only factor we have to deal with, and given time we, in association with our allies, can drive the enemy to Tokio and Yokohama The policy of retiring to prepared lines has finished".—Reuter.

## ALLIES' TANKER AND FREIGHTER LOST?

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Navy Department announces that a British-built tanker and an American-built Freighter are overdue and considered lost.—Reuter.

## Turkish Ambassador Recalled From Berlin

ANKARA, March 7.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin is returning to Ankara for consultations.—Reuter

## Japs Land On Island In Philippines

To-day's War Department communique says "Philippine theatre: Except for light artillery fire and ineffective enemy air raid there was no activity on Bataan. Comparatively a small force of Japanese troops accompanied by tanks landed at Calapan on the island of Mindoro. Several points on the east coast of the island were shelled by enemy naval craft There was desultory fighting between patrols on the outskirts of Zamboanga on the island of Mindanao".—Reuter

# Soviet Troops Pursue Nazis

## BLOODY BATTLE ON YUKHNOV FRONT: SPRING OFFENSIVE PLANS BATTERED

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, March 7.

Soviet troops are pressing westward on the heels of the defeated 26th and 263rd German infantry divisions and the remnants of the 131st after the capture of Yukhnov, 125 miles east of Smolensk. With the defeat at Yukhnov the Germans have lost more than a small town situated on the Ugra, a little tributary of the Oka.

They have been hustled out of strongly fortified positions built with great care as the key to the whole neighbourhood. The Germans originally maintained two army corps—13th and 26th—in the defensive positions in and around Yukhnov. They also had an important air base nearby and in the main square of the town built repair shops for Messerschmitt aircraft.

It is estimated that several thousand Germans were killed in the Yukhnov battle, though there are no exact figures yet available. The Germans seem to be determined to hold Yukhnov at all costs.

**GERMAN CLAIMS**

German "communique" claims the repulsing of several Soviet attacks. The German "communique" speaks of Soviet concentrations on the Karelian front which it declares were scattered by the Finnish Air Force.

Five more Norwegian patriots have been shot for "propaganda on behalf of Britain," announced to-day (Saturday) the German-controlled Oslo Radio. The victims are described as, "one Norwegian communist and four Jews" were sentenced by a German special police court.—Reuter.

ing 'four localities' on the Kalinin front, killed over 500 German officers and men.

On another sector a cavalry squadron of a German S.S. Brigade lost 200 officers and men at the hands of Soviet troops, while in yet another sector Red Scout patrolled by a Polish instructor killed 100 officers and men when seizing a village, in the streets of which violent hand to hand fighting took place.

**DEVASTATING LOSSES**

In material the German losses are equally as devastating the Soviet supplement again making an impressive figure.

On March 5, 135 vehicles laden with ammunition were destroyed as well as six ammunition dumps, 35 railway carriages with locomotives and other material.

On the southern front the enemy lost further 13 tanks in one action which also cost the Germans two battalions of infantry.

**Guns, machine-guns, trench mortars, rifles, anti-tank rifles petrol dumps and vast quantities of small arms and ammunition continue to fall into the hands of Russians as they sweep on and even Hitler having to throw into gaps men reserved for the spring offensive, fails to stem the tide of the Russian advance—Reuter.**

## *RELENTLESS RED OFFENSIVE*

### *Nazis Run For Life Leaving Huge Stores Of War Material*

LONDON, March 7.

From all sectors of the Russian front comes news of further successes and steadily, though meeting with stiffer resistance, the Red Army continues its relentless drive westwards.

With two entire German divisions surrounded at Orel a railway junction some 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and the capture of a big industrial city on the southern front imminent, the bigger task of exterminating the Germans within Staraya Russa is still in progress.

**Thirty troop-carrying planes were destroyed the moment they landed on a shelled airfield and reinforcements for the remnants of General von Bosch's Second Army Corps met a similar fate.**

Marshal Timoshenko's right wing has linked up with General Zhukov's left, thus encircling Orel where a frontal attack is expected momentarily.

The Soviet forces are now only a few miles from Vyazma, and in the Ukraine Stalin's troops have captured two more places notated "N" and "P" respectively.

Speculation favours the belief that these two places are Novo Moslovsk and Popasnoje the former being 20 miles from Dnelpropetrovsk to the north and the latter 14 miles from north-westwards but naturally it is impossible to state definitely that these are the places indicated.

Simultaneously, Soviet troops, guerillas and partisan groups continue to a ceaseless toll of the enemy in men and material.

**The latest Soviet communique supplement again adds up to the formidable total even for isolated 'incidents', whereas in larger operations the supplement laconically refers to 'annihiliation' or dispersal or mopping up of several battalions of German infantry.**

One Red unit alone, in occupy-

*CRIPPS ON INDIA PROBLEM*

# "Doing My Best To Find A Solution"

## But Says "Position Is Indeed Difficult Now"!

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 7.

**Mr. Churchill was expected to make his India statement, yesterday, but postponed it until the next sitting of the House, when a White Paper will be issued. Mr. Amery attended yesterday a meeting of the 1942 Committee of Tory backbenchers. He took special notes of their views on India, which I believe demanded bold statesmanlike policy. There were great expectations because Sir Stafford Cripps repeated the assurances made to friends and is approaching the problem most sympathetically. Following his acceptance of leadership of the House and taking a seat in the War Cabinet many of his Indian admirers wired and wrote letters to him, and congratulated him.**

### *"DOING MY BEST"*

**Replying to one letter addressed by Srimati Lachmi Sen Gupta a Bedford College student, Sir S. Cripps writes:—**

**"The position as regards India is indeed difficult now. But as you may imagine I am doing my best to try to bring about some solution of the problem".**

### *UNFLINCHING CONFIDENCE*

**Another joint letter sent to Sir S. Cripps from his Indian admirers and admirers from Cambridge and Oxford says: "Your sympathy to India's aspiration and your record of friendly support to the Indian National Movement give us unflinching confidence. Under your direction the British Government will follow such policy whereby India side by side with U.S.S.R., China, Great Britain, the U.S.A. and other Democratic Powers will be able to put up her full weight towards destruction of Nazism and Fascism. Chiang Kai-Shek's farewell message to India, and your participation in the War Cabinet can be taken as a prelude to the solution of the Indian political deadlock, enabling India's anti-Fascist leaders from the Nationalist Movement to take their honourable place in the life and death struggle for World Freedom".**

# Anglo-Soviet Invasion Of Germany!

## Sir Stafford Cripps On Russia's War And Peace Aims; No Territorial Ambitions

## IDEA OF WORLD REVOLUTION ABANDONED

LONDON, March 6.

Sir Stafford Cripps declares in the current issue of the American magazine, "Life", that Great Britain and the United States must take common action with Russia against Germany "so as to earn fully our place in the reorganisation of Europe". "This moment", he adds, "may come sooner than some of us seem to think".

Sir Stafford, replying to a series of questions on Russian war aims and plans, submitted by "Life", says that in his opinion:

(1) The war aim of the Soviets is identical with that of Britain and United States—the defeat of aggression—while their peace aims are to develop their country without foreign interference or interruption.

(2) Russia has no territorial aims beyond boundary readjustments necessary for her own future strategic protection.

(3) The Soviets have long since abandoned the objective of a world revolution and the extension of Communism to other countries, and "wish to follow a policy of live and let live"

**BERLIN IS SOVIET OBJECTIVE**

Sir Stafford Cripps writes:—"Stalin's plan is to defeat the Nazis completely and absolutely, and the Russian armies will go as far across Europe as is necessary to accomplish that end.

"There is, in my view, no question of the Russians stopping short in order to compromise or for any other reason than that Germany has been completely beaten. The Russians' main objective will, I think, be Berlin, since that is the nerve-centre of German aggression and power. It is there that the Axis will be finally broken.

"The Russian Government are, I believe, confident that in the long run they would be able to beat Germany even if they had to fight alone to do it, but it would then take longer to finish the war.

**DOUBLE INVASION OF GERMANY**

"There is, however, another aspect of this matter which is important. The Russian Government would, I think, like the troops of their allies to enter Germany at the same time as their own, and share in the defeat of the German armies and in the occupation of German territory. This is wisdom, and we should make preparations for this moment, which may come sooner than some of us seem to think".—A. P.

## *R. A. F. ACTIVE IN MIDDLE EAST*

CAIRO, March 7.

A Middle East "communique" to-day (Saturday) says, "Aerial activity in Cyrenaica was on a reduced scale throughout March 6. During the night of March 5 the sixth bomber aircraft again raided targets at Benghazi and Tripoli. In the course of enemy attacks on Malta some damage was caused and there was a small number of civilian casualties. One Messerschmitt 109 was shot down on March 6. All our aircraft returned safely from these and other operations".—Reuter.

## "TIMES" REFERS TO STALIN'S CHARGE THAT RUSSIA IS FACING ENEMY ALONE

LONDON, March 7.

**"There is beyond doubt a growing inclination among Soviet leaders to feel that Russia has been called upon with indirect and insufficient help from her Allies to bear the main brunt of Hitler's assault" says "The Times" in a leading article on Saturday.**

**"The Times" refers to a passage in M. Stalin's speech, observing that the German armies in Russia are reinforced by several nations, but the Red Army has so far enjoyed no such aid, and says, "Both for Great Britain and the United States, both for winning the war and making peace secure relations with Russia are of paramount importance. What does Russia ask from the Allies? She demands that the present flow of supplies, hitherto modest in quantity and mainly from Great Britain, be fully and punctually maintained.**

**On the part of Great Britain there cannot be a moment's hesitation in meeting this demand, whatever competing calls there may be. But Russia asks more than material supplies. Britain and the United States are rightly pre-occupied with questions of their future security.**

**POLITICAL COLLABORATION**

**Like pre-occupation on the part of Soviet Russia is not less natural. Soviet intentions nowhere go beyond territories embodied in the Soviet Union in last June, and they are in no way incompatible with security in Europe which framers of the Atlantic Charter sought to ensure. Security in Europe will prove unattainable if Russia herself does not feel secure.**

**But political collaboration between Britain and Russia has scarcely taken a step forward since December. Delays of the past two months have been only too likely to sow the seeds of mistrust in Moscow."**

**Stressing the necessity for increased Anglo-American understanding "The Times" says. "It is of utmost importance to Great Britain that Soviet Russia and the United States should be drawn together by the closest ties of mutual understanding and common policy, and it should be the primary aim of British policy at the present moment to promote that understanding".**

**Reverting to Anglo-Soviet relations "The Times" concludes that little evidence can be seen of co-operation between British and Russian propaganda services The first condition is undoubtedly a wider political agreement. The lesson that that policy is a necessary foundation of effective propaganda is one this country nas been lamentably slow to learn."—Reuter.**

# NO RIGHT TO CRITICISE LACK OF PREPAREDNESS

## Amery Attacks Critics Who Opposed Heavy Military Expenditure In Past

LONDON, March 7.

.. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, speaking at the Oxford Union. said that the British Commonwealth was a free association of free nations, and whether such an experiment could in the long run stand the strain, either of war or of peace, remained to be seen.

"We are up against a world revolution acting with peculiarly explosive forces through particular centres of disturbance and intensifying a particular national ambition, but yet in itself a world-wide and continuing phenomenon.

We are indeed confronted by a political revolution and a technical revolution.

Meanwhile we have been carrying on on the basis of nineteenth century "laissez faire", and are to-day painfully struggling to improvise a war organisation and turn ourselves into a kind of engine of power, into which Germany, Japan and Russia turned themselves years ago.

Within striking distance, under modern conditions of Japan, Australia has grown up not on any planned policy of developing its resources for defence or economic production to match possible dangers, but to such an extent as individual capital or immigration has been attracted by its opportunities or restricted its legislation.

### CIVILISING INFLUENCE

What is true of the dominions has been even more true of the dependent empire for which we have been responsible.

It has suddenly become a fashion after our recent defeats to decry the British colonial system, more particularly in the Far East.

At Hong Kong and Singapore a century ago Britain acquired a barren rock inhabited by fishermen and a derelict village in a mangrove swamp.

In Malaya British protection put an end to piracy and quarrels of minor states.

Without interfering with the traditions of loyalties and the way of life of the Malaya it found opportunities for the creative enterprise of Europeans and free and effective co-operation of other immigrant communities. Chinese and Indian.

All these lived happily together in a world free from racial oppression and bitterness.

### ONE THING NOT DONE

One thing we did not do was to prepare them for war. We neither enforced military training on them. nor taxed them, beyond a trifling local contribution in the case of Singapore and voluntary contributions from Malaya rulers, for their own defence or the common defence of the Empire.

We were proud of that policy. Today we may realise its dangers. But it ill becomes those who in the past denounced the British Empire as an Empire of militarism and oppression, to complain because people of Malaya were unarmed, untrained and unused to the thought of war.

It is equally absurd to suggest that some wider measure of local self-Government would have made any difference.

The examples of Siam next door or Denmark at the other end of the world, show well-enough that independence by itself offers no guarantee of the power of a nation's resistance.

### INDIA NOT CONQUERED

The same is in no small measure true of India.

It has been our pride that India was never deliberately conquered by the British arms, that our Empire grew unaided by a handful of mainly local troops because it was acceptable to the people of India.

**We were proud that a mere handful mainly of Indian troops preserved peace of that Empire.**

**At the outbreak of the war the army in India numbered some 230,000 men, one soldier to every 1,500 of the population and only one British soldier to every 6,000.**

Even so the main complaint of political India has always been the inordinate scale and expense of India's military organisation. We ourselves have felt misgivings on the score that we were asking too much of a poor country, and when shortly before the war it became the question of even partial mechanisation of the Indian army, we felt it our duty to contribute towards the expense.

When the war began we had practically no equipment ourselves here, not even enough of equipments with which to begin making equipment of war.

It was at no small sacrifice that even a portion of our growing supply of munitions and equipment, with which to make munitions could be spared to help India's military expansion.

### WORKED WONDERS

Compared with the slenderness of its original resources the Government of India has achieved wonders in the expansion. training and equipment of its armies. But nothing could be more inconsistent than that people who a few years ago denounced the militarism of the Government of India and the crushing burden imposed on a poor country by the then scale of war preparations. should now suggest that millions of armed and trained warriors could be stamped out of ground by some political declaration

It seems obvious that an organised community and a state or a group of states must displace the unorganised. just as machine production has displaced production. —Reuter.

## In Middle East

## ALLIES IN STRONG POSITION

### Benghazi & Tripoli Bombed: Lyttleton On Defences Of Egypt

ROME, March 6.

A Communique says "strong British patrol units in the Tmimi area were attacked and repulsed by Axis forces. Air operations against Malta were continued while the R.A.F. bombed Benghazi.

CAIRO:—An R.A.F. Middle East "communique" to-day states "objectives at Benghazi and Tripoli were attacked by bomber aircraft of the Middle East Command during the night of March fourth. In Cyrenaica, continued rainstorms have restricted aerial activity. A Heinkel 111 was shot down on March fifth. Two messerschmitts 109 were destroyed over Malta on March fourth, while during the night of March fourth a junker's 88 was shot down by night fighters. Further junkers 88 were severely damaged in the course of raids on March fifth.

It is now established that two merchant ships were sunk in Palermo during the raid on the night of March 2. From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing."

### ALLIED POSITION STRENGTHENED

LONDON March 6. Captain Oliver Lyttleton who has just returned from the Middle East, said in London to-day "we are actually in a far better position to defend Egypt than when the Libyan campaign started. One entire German air-fleet has been withdrawn from the Russian front to deal, first of all, with the tactical threat which the campaign gave the Germans, and secondly to protect shipping lines running from south-eastern Europe to Tripoli and Benghazi and to provide the necessary fighter cover by which alone General Rommel's supply ships could cross the perilous seas".

Capt. Lyttleton said that economic measures which had been taken would result in the next harvest making the Middle East as a whole, substantially self supporting which would make a large contribution to our shipping problem. Russian successes had postponed for a long time, if not altogether, the threat to the northern theatre of the Middle East.

NEW U. S. NAVAL BASE.

About the new American Naval Base in Eritrea on the Red Sea Coast, Capt Lyttleton said "it is not very big at the moment but is going to be a whacker". The capacity of the Railway supporting Russia through Persia had been trebled but had not yet reached the target.

### Supplies Reach Gen. Rommel

Capt. Lyttleton said that it was very satisfactory that the three services in North Africa were fused together in close concert. He added that General Rommel had received supplies through Tunis but not to a large extent.

Captain Lyttleton would say nothing about his new job—that of co-ordinating production. "I have so far been on it for three days," he said "so I prefer to maintain complete silence on the subject".—Reuter.

## ATTACK ON AUSTRALIA IMMINENT

### Bennett Warns Commonwealth Govt. "We Must Smash Into Menace"

SYDNEY, March 6.

"At the risk of being called a scaremonger I say that the Japanese attack on Australia is coming very quickly", declared Major Gen. Gordon Bennett, who commanded the Australian troops in Malaya, interviewed.

He added "It is a matter not of months but of weeks. Australians, therefore, have the plain duty to tackle the problem that confronts the country. We must move swiftly—we must smash into the menace. I have no doubt whatever we will be able to destroy any Japanese force that attempts to land".

The Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin announced in Parliament to-day that Major General Gordon Bennett, former Commander of the Australian forces in Malaya would be appointed to a position "consistent with his capabilities" as soon as he had rested after his experiences in Malaya.

The Prime Minister added that General Bennett was responsible for his escape to report only to his superior officers and not to Parliament. He declined, therefore, to agree to the suggestion that the General be heard in secret session.

### STRATEGY AND SUPPLY.

CANBERRA:—Prime Minister Curtin at the conclusion of a consultation lasting more than a week between Australian and New Zealand representatives, said there has been complete unanimity regarding strategy and supply. The discussions, he said, have been of great value to both the Dominions.

### For Labour Battalions

CANBERRA:—All men up to 60 years of age will be rendered liable for military service according to the terms of a Proclamation which the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin has tabled in the House of Representatives. It is believed that the object is to enable the placing of workers under the same discipline as the army and call up older workers for labour battalions.—Reuter.

### SOUTH AFRICANS TO JOIN NETHERLANDS FORCES.

LONDON, March 6.

A detachment of volunteers has arrived in England from South Africa to join the Netherlands forces here it was stated in Dutch circles on Friday night.—Reuter

## GOEBBELS COMPLAINS OF LACK OF MANPOWER IN GERMANY

BERLIN, March 7.

**"There must be a complete change in our whole attitude to the war," said Dr. Goebbels in an article denouncing a gruesome broadcast by the German Radio last night. "Many of us are overworked and therefore exceptionally irritable. Let us talk less about the war and get on with more," he added.**

**Dr. Goebbels continued. "There is no shortage of raw materials to achieve maximum production. Manpower alone is lacking. There can be no question that to-day no one has a right to spend his money on goods for himself. Goods are simply not there because the State is using materials for munitions.—Reuter.**

## RELEASE OF DETENUS IS URGENT ISSUE, SAYS JAWAHAR

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 5.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

Mighty events shake the world and their repercussions reach India. But whatever may happen to the world or to India our old problems pursue us and those in authority in India continue to function in their own limited and perverted ways. One of these problems which is a source of continued irritation to the public is that of the detention without trial of a large number of individuals.

In many instances it is difficult even to guess the reason for such detention. In other cases the apparent cause has ceased to exist and the reason for detention no longer applies

However all this might be, our young men continue to remain in prison. Possibly civil liberties have to be limited to some extent in war time. but any limitations by a foreign Government can never be accepted, for its outlook is foreign and its motives always suspect.

Apart from this there are larger considerations which should have gone to demonstrate the unwisdom of this policy of keeping large numbers of young men indefinitely in prison. The ostensible purpose for doing so is itself defeated by this act.—A. P.

## 16 CONGRESSMEN EXPELLED

### Did Not Resign From Local Bodies As Ordered

PATNA, Mar. 7.

Sixteen Congressmen from the Shahabad District were expelled from the Congress for five years by the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting yesterday. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presiding.

These members are stated to have defaulted with regard to the Congress circular directing them to resign from the local bodies.

The Working Committee is resuming its sitting to-day when the cases of several other defaulting members will come to be scrutinised.—A P.

### GOVT. URGES FOOD GRAINS ECONOMY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Mar 6.

Economy in the use of food grains is urged by the Government in a press communique issued to-day.

The existence of scarcity in many villages of the Bijapur District has been declared by the Bombay Government.

*Ranji Trophy*

# Bombay Batsmen On Top

## HIT UP 206 FOR 2 WICKETS AGAINST MYSORE'S PALTRY TOTAL OF 68; MISTRY NEARING CENTURY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

**An extremely unlucky day for the Mysoreans, or an extremely lucky day for Bombayites if you prefer it that way,—that was the opening day of the Ranji Trophy final, at the Brabourne Standium.**

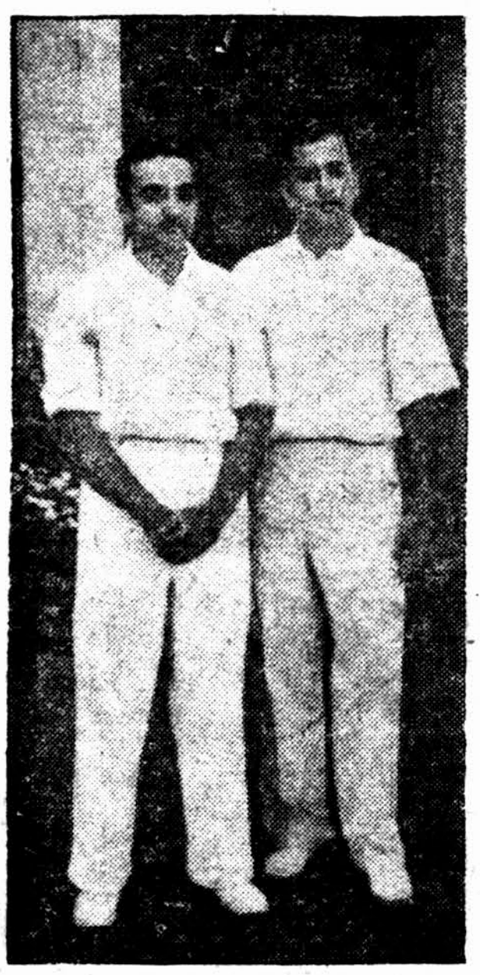
**The coin falling right side up for the Mysoreans, they began their first venture at about 11 a.m. But in less than two hours' play they were skittled out for the paltry total of 63, only two batsmen managing to reach the double figure.**

**Khot's deadly bowling was the feature of the day, 6 wickets.**

**Bombay, at close of play, had knocked up 206 for the loss of only two wickets.**

Beautiful weather and a hopelessly disappointing crowd greeted the Mysore team who having won the toss, took the first knock in the Ranji Trophy Final, between Bombay and Mysore, this morning.

Fortune, that fickle thing, after favouring the Mysoreans with the coin, deserted them completely Merchant opened the attack from the Church Gate end to M. B. Ram Rao who with Y. S Ramaswamy opened the innings



**Merchant and Safi Darasha Captains of the contesting teams for the Ranji Trophy.**

Khot claimed the first wicket at 10, when he had Ramswamy caught by Raiji. Thimmapayah, one of Mysore's hopes, was run cut without any addition

Soon after Merchant brought in the first bowling change himself making place for Rangnekar. Mantri, the young smart wicket-keeper, brought off a beautiful catch sending Ram Rao back at 11. (11-3-6).

After this a veritable rot set in and wickets were falling like ninepins.

A wicket a run was the Mysorean's fate, having lost five wickets between 10 and 15. And a whole hour's play had seen 6 batsmen return. to the pavilion for only 24 runs.

Darashah, the Captain, to some extent, stopped the rot, but he too was out for 18, being clean-bowled by Khot. Ramdeo is the only one who has kept his end intact for almost the entire time unbeaten at 28.

### Bombay's Huge Score

The first Bombay wicket fell when their score was only 7 short of the Mysore total, Kadri being clean-bowled by Rangiengar at 61. (61-1-29). Mantri joined Mistry at this stage. Another bowling change saw Y. S. Ramaswamy in place of Garudachar from C.C.I. end Mantri with a boundary put 70 on board, crossing the Mysore score at 3-50.

DULL AND ONE-SIDED GAME.

An hour-and-a half's play saw the first Bombay century on board with Mistry and Mantri both batting with confidence. Rather dull and uneventfcl game. Mistry reached his individual fifty after 100 minutes play. At tea interval the score was 120 for 1, Kadri being the only man sent back to the pavilion.

The tea seems to have had a tonic effect on Mantri who opened out his shoulders and hit a couple of boundaries. With the score steadily piling up and batsmen remaining unperturbed, Darasha brought in Ramaswamy at 148, but a single off each of his deliveries 150 went up on the board, with Mistry having crossed 60 and Mantri only 6 shy of 50.

HARD HITTING BY MISTRY.

The Mysore bowlers seemed to have no sting leaving the batsmen more or less at ease. Mistry, however, had a narrow escape from being stumped. Mantri reached his 50 with a lovely pull to the C.C.I. stand, the Bombay score registering 170.

Mistry, playing a merry game, reached his 80. He was hitting almost every ball he could get hands on. The score was steadily rising and the board soon showed 190. Garudachar was brought back at the Club end but beyond subduing Mistry for a maiden over, he did little else. Mantri got a life at 62 when he was dropped by Ramaswami off his own ball. He greeted this with a straight boundary off Garudachar taking the total to 200 for 1, with Mistry batting at 90 and Mantri at 65.

MISTRI NEARING CENTURY.

The new ball was entrusted to Garudachar and off the first ball Mantri was smartly caught in the slips by Vijayasarathy, (201—2—65). Mantris 65 included 8 boundaries and was the result of all round aggressive game. Ibrahim now joined Mistry who was steadily heading for his century.

Still another bowling change brought on Rangaiengar from the Church Gate end. But after just one, over from him stumps were drawn for the day, the score being 206 for 2, with Mistry batting at 93 and Ibrahim at 1.

**MYSORE 1ST INNINGS:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. B. Ram Rao, c Mantri, b Khot | 6 |
| Y. S. Ramaswami, c Ranji, b Khot | 4 |
| K. Thimmappayah, run out | 0 |
| Ramdeo not out | 28 |
| B. K. Garudachar, b Khot | 0 |
| B. Frank, c U. M. Merchant b Khat | 4 |
| M. G. Vijayasarathy, b Rangnekar | 1 |
| Safi Darashah, b Khot | 13 |
| Y. M. Rajasehah, b Khot | 4 |
| S. Ram Rao, b Rasji | 1 |
| Rangiengar, b Raiji | 1 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total | 68 |

**Fall Of Wickets.**

1 for 10, 2 for 10, 3 for 11, 4 for 11, 5 for 15, 6 for 13, 7 for 53 8 for 65. 9 for 66.

**BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. F. Mistry (batting) | 93 |
| S. M. Kadri, b Rangalengar | 29 |
| M. K. Mantri, c Vijayasarathy b Garudachar | 65 |
| K. C. Ibrahim (batting) | 1 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total for 2 | 206 |

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 61, 2 for 201.

**Bowling Analysis:—**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garudachar | 22 | 3 | 71 | 1 |
| Ramo Rao | 11 | 2 | 38 | 0 |
| Rangaiengar | 11 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| Ramaswamy | 10 | 1 | 33 | 0 |
| Vijayasarathy | 8 | 2 | 24 | 0 |

**Mysore Opening Pair.**

**The rival teams are:**

| BOMBAY | MYSORE |
|---|---|
| V. M. MERCHANT (Capt.), | SAFI DARASHA (Capt.) |
| M. K. MANTRI, | M. G. VIJAYASARATHY |
| M. F. MISTRY, | Y. S. RAMASWAMI, |
| K. M. RANGNEKAR, | M. B. RAMA RAO, |
| J. B. KHOT, | C. RAMASWAMY |
| K. K. TARAPORE, | B. K. GARUDACHAR |
| M. N. RAIJI, | C. J. RAMDEO |
| K. C. IBRAHIM, | B. FRANK, |
| S. M. KADRI, | K. THIMPHAYA |
| U. M. MERCHANT, | H. D. RANGIENGAR |
| A. K. BHALERAO. | S. RAMA RAO. |
| **RESERVES:** | **RESERVES:** |
| D. R. HAVEWALLA, | Y. M. RAJASEKAR, |
| R. J GHARAT | I. G. RAMCHANDRA RAO. |

*At Mahalaxmi*

# Gloaming Wins Willingdon Handicap

## RICH DOUBLE FOR MR. SVAMVUR

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In pretty warm weather, the Third Day of Spring Meeting, came up for decision. The moderate crowd was favoured with the success of several well-backed horses.

The much-fancied Gloaming scored in the Willingdon Handicap, the chief event, from Usk and Don't Shoot.

The proceedings commenced with a facile victory for Mr. Higgins' Bariz who stood next to Long Silk in the betting.

Sahran scored in the Bunder Abbas Plate Division II from Star of Kashmir and Boonian. The winner was a sore disappointment on several occasions when he was greatly fancied and this time though he suffered from a bad start and was noticed at the last end of the field till the bend, he came with remarkable strides to beat his eleven rivals at the judge's end.

Mr. Svamvur's Not Out scored narrowly from Bastion and Kanchanmala. Kamala let down huge following. The winner paid Rs. 360 for win.

In the Bassein Plate, the market-rage Fadhli Minshad got the measure of Pushpamala on the winning post. Sanjakdar placed third and Young Tiger finished fourth. Shayal Nayif put daylight between himself and the field for the first four furlongs and the early fast pace enabled the winner to record the fast timing of 2 minutes 17 3/5 seconds to cover ten furlongs.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's Savoyard who had a host of followers, scored in a thrilling finish from Red Flower and Countess Nil in the Quarryman Plate.

In the Renala Plate Division II, Mr. Svamvur's Well Masked, Mahomed Khan up, won in convincing style from Princess Mumtaz and Air Craft. Panorama was again in the lead till well into the straight and is likely to score one of these days.

The odds-on favourite, Moss easily disposed of Lupescu in the Renala Plate Division I. Sammy Brass, with the heavy impost of 9-4 was in the van till close home and is likely to pay for a following.

The Gwalior candidates, Sugar Baby, Chawan up, and Faiz, Roberts on his back, fought for supremacy in the Thirsk Plate Division I. Indication finished third, while the best-backed Mornas was not in a mood to gallop. Wonderful who also had a lot of public confidence, was a trifle unlucky at the gate and was finishing resolutely. He should be given another chance.

Marrable scored a double, while B. McQuade, S. B. Raut Davison, Evans, Mohd. Khan, Britt and Chavan rode a winner each.

Eight nominators of the double event were each rewarded with Rs. 1,178-8, while as many as 496 punters collected Rs. 40 each on the treble tote.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Higgins' BARIZ 7/12, L. Marrable .....1

Mr. K.J. Mehta's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 7/12. K. Hassan .....2

H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 7/12 Chavan .....3

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's LONG SILK 8/10. A. Roberts .....4

All ran

Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths, head.

Time: 1 min. 52 3/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 76 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner

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THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J.C. Merchant's SAHRAN 9/0, B. McQuade .....1

Mr. A.K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 9/0, W. Evans .....2

H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8/8, A Roberts .....3

H.H. the Prince of Berar's PRINCE FAISAL 9/0, Davison .....4

All ran.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 52 1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 74 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by Saleh Hassan.

THE THIRSK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT 7/7, S. Raut ..1

Mr. E.D. Pandole's BASTION 9/0, F. Shah .....2

Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's KANCHANMALA 8/11, Magansingh .....3

Mr. P.R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 7/9 H. Mohd. .....4

Did not run: Alan-a-Dale 8/2 and None So Gay 8/0.

Won by neck, neck, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 28 3/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 360 for win; Rs. 70, Rs. 29 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

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THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr G G Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 9-2 Davison .....1

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 9-2 Roberts .....2

Messrs K T Sampat and Majid Haji Mahomed's SANJAKDAR 8-0 cd 8-1 W Evans .....3

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8-2 E Britt .....4

Not run: Royal Rival.

Won by short head, 3/4 length, 5 lengths

Time: 2 minutes 17 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win Rs. 16. Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

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THE QUARRYMAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H E Sir Roger Lumley's SAVOYARD 8-6 L Marrable .....1

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RED FLOWER 8-11 Roberts .....2

Mr C A Murad's COUNTESS NIL 7-9 A Thompson .....3

Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O K. 8-4 Evans 4

Not run: Prominent.

Won by short head, short head, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win Rs. 17, Rs. 53 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by F Bullock.

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THE RENALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A Svamvur's WELL MASKED 8-5 Mohd. Khan .....1

Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 9-2 Meekings .....2

Mr Syed Amjad Ali's AIR CRAFT 8-6 Southey .....3

Mr G Dharamsey's BELL ACT 8-3 Evans 4

All ran.

Won by head, 1 length, neck.

Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 84 for win. Rs. 28, Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by L H Hewitt.

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THE WILLINGDON HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 8-11 Evans .....1

Mr M D Petit's USK 8-0 Sibbirtt .....2

H H Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 8-9 Southey .....3

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 9-4 E Britt .....4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, short head.

Time: 1 minute 38 1/5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win. Rs. 12 Rs. 26 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by F W Northmore.

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THE RENALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MOSS 9-0 E Britt .....1

Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran's LUPESCU 8-4 Davison .....2

Mr Abid H Doctor's FIRDOUSE 8-7 Evans .....3

Mr F Gazdar's SCOTTISH STAR 7-9 Raffaele .....4

Not run: Ginger Cat.

Won by 1/2 length, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win. Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by M C Patel

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THE THIRSK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SUGAR BABY 8-0 Chavan .....1

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FAIZ 8-5 Roberts .....2

Mr Fred Abeycsundere's INDICATION 8-7 Davison .....3

Mrs. Justice's ANOTHER DEVIL 8-10 Brace .....4

Not run: Floataloan.

Won by neck, short head, head.

Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 156 for win. Rs 88, Rs. 65 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 6, 1998
Muslim: Safar 19, 1361
Parsi: Meher 5, 1311
Sunrise: 6-53 a.m. Sunset: 6-46 p.m.
Hightide: 2-54, 16-07. Lowtide: 9-20, 21-44.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 11-15 a.m., 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"The Feminine Touch" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"A Yank in the R.A.F." 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Paisa" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
EDWARD—"Punarmilan" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"Birth of a Baby" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Gharki Laj" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Westerner" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Percy Athos Follies" 6-15 and 9-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Sajjan" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"The Jungle Princess" 3-45, 6-30 anl 9-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

DADAR SANGIT MANDAL: Vocal music by Prof. Gajanan Joshi, of Aundh, Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

A. R. P. MANDVI-CHINCH BUNDER NORTH: Mr. I.U. Bora will speak on "High Explosive Bombs" to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Habib H. School Hall.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET: A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. at Bhadran Bhuvan, 95, Naigam Cross Rd., Dadar.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: The 17th annual general body meeting of this Samaj will be held in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BOM. SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the Centre there will be a discourse by Sri Bhaskaracharya on "Gita Rahasya" at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Centre at No. 2 Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Divine Presence" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: There will be a programme to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao (Sangeet Kesari) will deliver a lecture on "Unencouraged Indian Music Classes."

S. KANARA YOUNG CRICKET ASSN.: The 5th anniversary celebration and the prize distribution of the South Kanara Young Cricket Association will be held today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Murzban Rd., Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan B. Bangera.

BOM. YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCN.: "Indian indifference to war will only lead to permanent slavery" will be the subject of a public symposium to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will lead the proposition.

BOM. CITY & SUBURBAN MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION: An Executive meeting at 2 p.m. and a general meeting of the members of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Congress House compound.

HOLI CELEBRATION: Under the auspices of Bhartiya Navyuvak Sangh a grand Holi celebration will be held at Hirabaug to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Narayanlalji Pittie. Feats of Yogic exercises and archery will be performed. Kumar Gopikrishna and his party will give a display of dancing and music. There will also be a public gathering of poets.

CHARITY DRAMA: Under the presidentship of Sir B. Rama Rau, the Bombay Kannada Sangha Amateurs will be enacting today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, a Kannada drama, "Bhakta-Kabir" The net proceeds have been earmarked for the National Kannada Education Society, Bombay.
It is proposed to unveil the portrait of Kavikesari Bellave Narahari Shastry, the author of the drama, on the occasion.

FIRST AID LECTURES: Dr. Miss Vazifdar will give her second lecture on First Aid to-morrow (Monday, 9th March) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Indian Women's Unity Club, Chowpatty Seaface. These lectures will continue daily till the complete course is finished. All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and the Indian Women's Unity Club are asked to come in time. Members of the public (women only), who wish to take the training should call personally and give in their names to the Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the address mentioned above.

As a "China's Day" gift, Sir Alwyn Ezra has sent Rs. 5,000 to the Consul for China, Bombay, to be used "for the immediate and urgent needs of the people of China."
The Consul has replied expressing thanks for this "practical, generous and friendly act."

Uday Shankar and Smt. Amala Nandi whose wedding takes place to-day (Sunday) at the Almora Culture Centre.

PVB

CHOWPATTY MEETING
One at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. (S.T.). President: Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai and Speakers: Dr. Alban D'Souza Shri S. A. Brelvi, Shri S. L. Silam and Shri Asoka R. Mehta.

DANA BUNDER MEETING
Another at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, under the Bridge at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). President: Shri Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, (President, Bombay Legislative Council), and speakers: Shri Motichand G. Kapadia, Shri B. N. Maheshwari and Shri Shivdas Champsey.
Besides these there will be 100 meetings at 100 places where 100 speakers will explain the message of the P.V.B.
House to house enrolment of P.V.B. Volunteers.
Sale of P.V.B. literature and Identification Cards throughout the day.
Starting of First-Aid and A.R.P. Classes, at various Centres in the City.

## Muslims Support P. V. B.

About 60 representatives belonging to the different Muslim organisations met Sjt. Asoka Mehta, G.O.C. yesterday at the P.V.B. Headquarters and expressed their willingness to give full co-operation to the P.V.B.
Mr. V. R. Tulla, the 'E' Ward D. O. was also present.
The G.O.C. explained at length the nature of the work undertaken by the P.V.B. He stressed the non-political and non-communal complexion of the character of the P.V.B.
All present not only agreed to give their co-operation, but agreed to sell P.V.B. literature and enrol volunteers from their locality, including of course the members of their community.
Five meetings in connection with the "Self-Defence Day" in predominently Muslim localities have been arranged and they will be addressed by prominent leaders.

## Appeal To Citizens

The following appeal has been issued:—
"Citizen:
Have you realised that you are living under the shadow of a danger which may come upon you any moment?
Have you prepared for your safety and security?
Are you not yet convinced that the best self-defence is the total self-defence in which every citizen takes part in an organised manner?
The P.V.B. trains you in organised self-defence and hence you have to join it in your thousands.
A mass organised effort for self-defence is in itself a great strength and an antidote to panic.
Avoid panic and nervousness by steeling your hearts by organisation and training.
Nobody will help you in danger unless you decide to help yourself.
"ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE" is the essence of total self-defence.
Would you wake up and do to-day what will be too late to do to-morrow?"
IN 'A' WARD: The Ward workers will form into twenty batches and move in the different localities of the Ward for enrolling volunteers for the P.V.B. and explaining the significance of Self-Defence. Nine public meetings will be held at the following places:—1. 7-30 a.m. Dwarkadas Lane, Fort. 2. 8-30 a.m. Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 3. 8-30 a.m. Maruti Lane, Fort. 4 9 a.m. Gunbow Street, (near Fire Brigade) Fort. 5. 9-30 a.m. Bazargate Street, (near Clock Tower), Fort. 6. 9-30 a.m. Goa Street off Mint Road, Fort. 7. 10 a.m. Calicut Street, opposite Ballard Pier Tram Terminus. Fort. 8 10 a.m. Old Modykhana, Modi Street, Fort and 9. 8 p.m. Rajwadkar Street, Colaba Wadi, Colaba.
All the Ward workers and volunteers are requested to be present at the 'A' Ward Congress Office at 7 a.m. sharp

ALL-INDIA RADIO: On and after March 16th, All-India Radio, Bombay, which is at present operating on 61.48 and 89.15 metres for the first and second parts of the evening transmission will change to 41.44 and 51.48 metres respectively. This is the usual seasonal wavelength change resulting from the approach of summer conditions.

## COLLINS VISITS LITERACY CLASSES.

(From A Correspondent).
Mr. G.F.S. Collins, Adviser to H.E. the Governor accompanied by Mr K.T. Mantri, the Special Literacy Officer visited some adult literacy classes round about Jacob Circle on Thursday night. At the end of the visit he was accorded a welcome.
Mr. Collins in a short speech in Marathi expressed satisfaction at the progress shown by the grown-up men and women speaking different mother-tongues.

'SAINT IN A HURRY'
The Young Men's Sodality, St Xavier's High School, put on boards a play "A Saint in a Hurry" in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the Foundation of the Society of Jesus, at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Saturday evening.
Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, presided.

## SOLIDARITY WITH CHINA

### Bombay Meeting Sends Greetings; Consul's Response

A resolution condemning the Japanese invasion of China and the subsequent atrocities committed by them, expressing feelings of admiration for the heroic resistance of the people of China to the Japanese aggression, and conveying fraternal greetings to the Chinese people, was adopted at a public meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening.
The meeting which was a part of the China Day observances in the city was organised by the National Democratic Union, the Radical Democratic Party, the New India League, the Society of Retired Parsi Officers and the Indian Federation of Labour and other bodies. The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. R A Baig, Sheriff of Bombay, and was addressed by Mr. C. T. T'Siang, Vice-Consul for China, Mr. B. G Jadhav, Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Mr. V. B. Karnik Mr. G. M. Mekhri and Mr. Tyeb Sheik.

INDIA'S SOLIDARITY WITH CHINA
The resolution which was adopted at the meeting, having due regard to the appeal of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek made to the people of our country on the eve of his departure to China, expressed its wholehearted solidarity with the struggle of the Chinese people against the Japanese invaders and the determination of the people to resist any aggressor, should India be invaded.

OLD FRIENDS
Mr. M. R. A. Baig, in the course of his speech, said that united as they were by a common culture and standing shoulder to shoulder against a common aggressor, it was but meet that India should express her sympathy with China by observing the China Day. India and China were old friends. For sometime they had drifted apart but they had now been brought together as comrades in arms and comrades in action.
War was a dreadful and evil thing but through the misfortune of war the nation emerged stronger. Many old systems which needed sweeping were cleared away. He was quite confident that when China emerged victorious at the end of the war, as she was bound to, China would be a stronger nation than ever before.
China, like India, had many problems. She had her different religions and also territorial divisions. But all differences and divisions had been swept away in the face of the Japanese aggression, and now one only heard of the glorious Chinese Nation.
Continuing, Mr. Baig remarked that it was for India to decide if her people would get along together without going through the same ordeal as China. They had to forget much and learn more. Those people and leaders who were not prepared to do so must be put on the shelf and India as a nation must march ahead.

INDIA THANKED
Mr. C. T. T'Siang thanked the people of Bombay for the many messages of goodwill, sympathy and encouragement and the floral tributes which he had received from many individuals and associations. He hoped that India and China would not just stop at being close friends but would go further and become comrades marching hand in hand to a common victory against a common foe.
In proposing the resolution at the close of the meeting, Mr. Baig remarked that it looked as if the door to freedom was opening for India Only, if the people of India took a lesson from China and achieved complete unity would it be possible for them to enter the door of freedom. The only way they could defeat Japan was by becoming Indians.
Mr. Lam proposed a vote of thanks.

## Anjuman-i-Islam School's Record

Some days back the Anjuman-i-Islam High School created a new record by winning the Lord Harris Shield for five consecutive years. On Friday last the Junior team of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School won the Giles' Shield as well. It is noteworthy that the Junior team of this school has been with the break of two years, winning this shield for the last eight years.
SCORES:—Robert Money High School 1st innings 109 2nd innings 128.
Anjuman-i-Islam High School 1st innings 141, 2nd innings 104 (for 4 wickets).

## 14 A. R. P. Accused Fined, One Given Benefit Of Doubt

Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 were imposed on 14 persons this morning by Mr. K.J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court for breach of lighting restrictions.
Miss Freny Coyaji, a florist, who was put up before the same Magistrate on a similar charge was acquitted, being given the benefit of doubt, as the evidence against her was not sufficient.

MUSIC CONCERT AT MATUNGA: There will be a free music performance by Brahmasri Venkatakrishna Bhagavatar, an exponent of pure Karnatak music, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, G. I. P. Matunga.


BOMBAY-SURAT-POONA
These
3 CITIES LAUGHED
Yesterday to their Hearts' Content
WHEN THEY ENJOYED
The BIGGEST LAUGH-HIT OF THE SEASON
In the
"JEEVAN" PICTURE in HINDI
Starring
INDIRA WADKAR, KANTA KUMARI, MADHAV KALE, SHAKUNTALA
'Paisa'
'SWASTIK-INDIA' Release
Directed by PAWAR,
who gave you 'RESURRECTION'
'PAISA' is based on two popular Stage-Hits portraying the Amusing Story of a sophisticated young couple
OUT TO BE RICH
It's as Funny as
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY
To-day Matinee 1 p.m.

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10
"TYPHOON
with
DOROTHY LAMOUR
Distributors: SWASTIK-INDIA, Ltd. Bombay 7

Special Ladies' Show on Wed. 12-15 p.m.
FIFTH GLORIOUS WEEK
RANJIT'S Stirring Social
BETI
Directed by:
JAYANT DESAI
Cast
KHURSHID, VASANTI, AROON
Daily at 3, 6, 9 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

9 NINTH WEEK
DOCTOR[illegible] TO SUFFERING NATION!
MAIN THEATRES SOCIAL EPIC!
DOCTOR
Daily: 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m
At NEW WEST END

# Grand Reception To 'Taj Mahal'

## By 'Chronicle' Film Critic

Cinefans went with definite expectations to see 'Taj Mahal' at Minerva Talkies on Saturday afternoon at its premiere. It was at this theatre that such classicals as 'Pukar' and 'Sikandar' held sway and it was every fan's expectation that "Taj Mahal" would be in the category.

To the delight of everybody, Mohan Pictures have produced a picture that must satisfy these expectations. A miniature of the immortal architectural piece of Hindustan has been deposited on the porch of the Minerva Talkies and that serves as an excellent advertisement to passers-by. A fine piece of showmanship indeed!

'Taj Mahal' is necessarily a story of the ideal love between Arjumand Banu and Prince Khurram. But it is much more than a mere sweet romance. It is a biographical of Shah Jehan, the Palace-builder and just Emperor of the Moghul period. The scenario takes a lot of liberty to portray him to advantage, much more than a sense of veracity would justly permit. But that makes it a very fine story and therefore it must be excused.

Kumar and Sarojini have played satisfactorily the roles of Shah Jehan and Mumtaz Mahal. The supporting cast also has done its work well. Rajakavi's music is very inviting. Scenes of the Mewar palaces, lal kila of Delhi and lastly of Taj Mahal have been caught by the camera beautifully indeed.

The picture has quite a prosperous run in store for it at Minerva.

## *"Love's Labour Lost" For Kishore Sahu In "Kunwara Bap"*

Poor Kishore Sahu. He is down on his luck these days. After taking so much trouble to woe the girl he loves, she jilted him. And that too at the moment when he thought he had almost got her. To add fuel to fire, he was sacked by his employers for bringing a tiny little baby to the office. But friends and fans of Kishore Sahu should not worry. For, all these things happen to him in the course of his portrayal in Acharya Art Productions' "Kunwara Bap" a merry romantic mix-up of things.

Protima Das-Gupta is the girl he loves, and you should not blame Kishore if he is terribly disheartened at the prospect of losing her.

Humour of situation and catchy tunes by Ramchandra Pai are two of the many highlights of "Kunwara Bap", which is fast nearing completion under the supervision of Director N. R. Acharya, at the Saree Sound Studios, Dadar.

## *'Pahila Palna' READY FOR RELEASE*

The new Huns production Pahila Palna (Many Happy Returns) is now ready for release. It's first full preview trial was held on the 2nd March and was attended by a select gathering of the well-wishers of Huns.

Featuring Mr. Baburao Pendharkar in the male lead, 'Pahila Palna' presents him in altogether different character-portrayal. The moviegoers are sufficiently acquainted with his matchless villain-performances and they have also applauded his most finished roles. But in 'Pahila Palna', he, for the first time, plays a genuine comedy-hero. Gay, romantic, witty, the hero is shown rich in sentiments but he is also a dashing assertive youth. Mr. Pendharkar has brought to life this role with ease and subtlety.

He is magnificently supported by Mrs. Shanta Hublikar, the golden-voiced heroine of 'Admi'. After she walked out from the shadow of Prabhat band, she is, for the first time, appearing in a Marathi picture and as such it is expected that every Marathi-speaking person is anxiously awaiting to see this performance of hers. In the supporting cast appear Dinkar (Kamanna), Miss Kusum Deshpande, Indu Natu, Balabai Pednekar, Aundhkar and others.

Written and directed by Mr. Vishram Bedekar, the author of Prabhat's colossal "Padosi", 'Pahila Palna' is an achievment on the screen. This picture is undoubtedly destined to introduce a new taste among the moviegoers. It is richly humorous but not farcical. It is instructive but not heavily pedantic. It strikes a happy and welcome union between everything that is cherishable in the traditions and whatever is welcome from the modern times.

## WOMAN JUDGE IN "WE WERE DANCING"

As a woman judge, who falls for suave Melwyn Douglas, Marjorie Main has been selected for one of the highlight comedy roles in "We Were Dancing," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film adapted from Noel Coward's Broadway success, and starring Norma Shearer.

When he is about to be divorced by Miss Shearer in the picture, Douglas decides to try his own case and luck favours him when Miss Main appears as the Judge. Unfortunately while the Judge favours Douglas, the evidence favours Miss Shearer

Capt. Gandevi opened the literacy classes for the employees of the National Studios.

# THE SWEDISH SPHINX

## Famous Garbo Legend

(By JAMES ARTHUR)

The form which publicity handling may take is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Greta Garbo, who is soon to be seen in 'Two-Faced Woman'. Like many other M.-G.-M. stars, she has retained undiminished popularity over a stretch of years; but unlike most Hollywood players, she has done this through, and with, a sort of 'reverse English' publicity aura. The salient point here is that the famous Garbo legend of silence and inaccessibility is neither a case of a star inflicting a tyrannical demand on a fuming and fretting press or a publicity department conniving to build up a modesty myth. The plain simple, unvarnished facts are that Miss Garbo candidly dislikes being placed in the limelight and has from the first felt that any enforced publicity obligations would interfere with her ability to carry on her work to best advantage. The film company which brought her to stardom accepted this forthright point of view and endeavoured to trim their campaign to suit while co-operating in every possible way. It soon became apparent that the very exclusion of normal interviews and pictures brought a huge avalanche of indirect publicity in its trail.

There are many instances on record of important editors waiting for hours to see Miss Garbo emerge from her sound stage, to walk down the path to the dressing-room. The usual subsequent remark of the editor is something like this: "I can't understand why I did it, but it certainly was a thrill!"

Interviewers who remember talking to Miss Garbo in the hectic early days when she arrived almost unknown from Sweden and was being impressed into fashion and 'stunt' stills agree that she was very taciturn. One of them recently found some notes relating to a brief interview with the future star His only quote from the Swedish actress was: "I was born, I lived in a house. I work What difference does it make?"

After 'The Torrent,' with the public landslide toward the new actress well under way, Miss Garbo had achieved a position where she could legitimately refuse to see interviewers on a set on the the grounds that it seriously handicapped her work. When the film was over, she scurried away, rented a house by the sea, and gave no one either her address or telephone number. The Garbo popularity swelled to new heights. Writers, finding themselves thwarted in seeing her, began to concoct stories, and the phrase 'mystery woman,' was invented. The publicity boys realized that in some cases more attention might be focused on a star who shunned the spotlight than one who didn't. Frankly skeptical themselves on her motives at first, most of the magazine and syndicate writers eventually came to realize that Miss Garbo's actions weren't the result of snobbishness or a pose, but an overpowering and sincere desire for privacy on the part of the star

George Cukor, who directed Miss Garbo in Camille and her forthcoming new picture 'Two-Faced Woman', summed it up one day when he said:

"The 'mystery' angle about Garbo sprang from her own honest desire for seclusion, from her own natural shyness. She most certainly never thought of the matter as a device to achieve publicity, and she furthermore had no idea of the news proportions her actions would assume. She simply lived as she wanted to live—and the thing happened. A pose may be maintained for a time, but it doesn't hold up for a whole career. Metro's tactful handling of the star at all times has very likely contributed to her unchanging position in films. The Garbo myth is no myth, Garbo is the Swedish Sphinx because she is the Swedish Sphinx."

## *'CUT' MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY*

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

Compensatory and House rent allowances for all postmen and lower grade staff in the posts and telegraphs department were demanded by Rao Saheb Sivaraj on a cut motion in the Assembly to-day.

The motion was negatived.

Rao Saheb Sivaraj moving the next cut asked for definite representation for the depressed classes in the Government of India services

The Home Member said that he was prepared to examine the question raised in the debate.

Mr. Sivaraj withdrew the motion.

Sir Raza Ali raised discussion on "hardships and discrimination to which Muslim officials are subjected by the administrative head of the department of archaeology." He was supported by Mr. Nauman, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Maulana Zafarali.

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned till Tuesday, March 10.—A. P.

## *SARDAR TO VISIT AHMEDARAD*

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

An assurance was given for effective safety and protection of the city by the District Magistrate in an interview with leading Mahajans. The Mahajans demanded arms for their watchmen. The interview lasted for two hours.

Elaborate preparations are going on for the reception of Sardar Patel who is arriving here on 11th. The Sardar is expected to stay here upto 15th inst. and will then start for Wardha. Important discussions and workers meetings will be held during his stay.

## VICEROY'S POWERS MUST GO

### Satyamurti's Rejoinder To Sir Sikandar

MADRAS: March 6.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central), in a statement to the Press says:—

"I see Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan has in an interview to the Associated Press, stated that the British Government should declare the status of India as a free and equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, clearly and beyond any doubt. So far, so good. If that is so, it follows that that status must be acquired by Indians now and here. This will not, of course, prejudice the form of government in this country as a free country, for, the people of a free India will decide that.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan is the Premier—that is—the constitutional head of a popularly democratic government in an Indian Province. His reference therefore to the possibility of His Majesty's Government committing themselves to something which may lead to "most unfortunate consequences," is unfortunate, especially after the Muslim League's threat of revolt against anything done in the direction of freedom for India without their consent.

DEMOCRACY IS DEAD

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan knows that democracy is dead, if the leaders of the democracy are afraid of threats of revolts.

I entirely agree with him that all Indians should now concentrate on the vital question of the safety of their country. Sir Sikandar ought to know that the only basis of the concentration is the immediate establishment of a national government at the Centre, with the same power as the British Government has.

Nothing less or else will meet the situation. There is no need to question the status of the Muslim League or of the Congress. But inviting Mr. Jinnah and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, excellent men as they are, to join the Governor-General's Executive Council, will not make that Council a "representative" or responsible body. The Viceroy's powers must go. He must become, so long as he remains here, the mere head of the Government."—A. P.

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Mr. V. G. Kanekar, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for three months from 1st March, 1912.

Mr. N. M. Kamte, District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted leave for three months from 15th March, 1942.

Mr. H. E. Bayliss, Inspector of Police, Sholapur, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. E. Mills transferred.

Mr. E. Mills, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on relief to officiate as District Superintendent of Police West Khandesh, vice Mr. V. G. Kanetkar.

Mr A. R. Thornhill Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, to continue to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum vice Mr H S. McGuigan transferred

Mr. H. S. McGuigan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. W. J Banham reverting.

Mr. Dattatreya Vithalrao Kulkarni is confirmed as Superintendent, Industrial School, Yeravda, from 1st September, 1941.

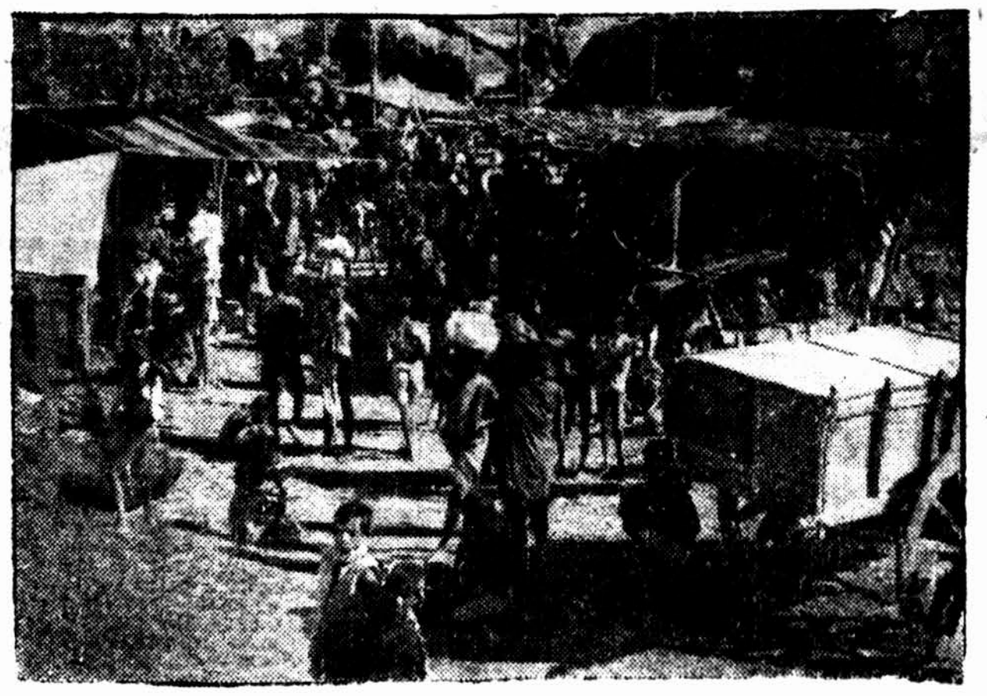
Rao Bahadur B. G. Akut, Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar, to officiate as Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, vice Mr. E. P. Warner, M.B.E.

Mr. E. P. Warner, M.B.E., on relief, to be Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar

Mr S. T. Bolda, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), B. Hy. (Bom.) to be officiating District Health Officer, Sholapur and Mr. P. D. Paranjpey, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), B. Hy. (Bom.) to be officiating District Health Officer, Surat.

Mr. S. G. Chitale, B.A. LL.B. Advocate, is reappointed to be a part-time Professor of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, for one year from 1st June, 1942.

Mr. G. M. Sankpal, M.A., Professor of Modern Economic Development and Administration, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Bombay, is appointed as a Special Officer in the Price Control and Civil Supplies Department, in addition to his own duties, from date from which he started attending to the additional duty.



A striking view of a weekly peripatetic bazaar where the Adi Vasis gather to purchase and sale articles, and also occasionally to enjoy a holiday. The scene is from a hamlet in the heart of the jungles in Dahanu Taluka in the Thana District.

# Press Rights Upheld

## Lahore Judges Set Aside Magistrate's Order

LAHORE, March 7.

"The right of the public to have news published is common to all countries where there is liberty of the press and it is the right of all newspapers equally to publish news provided it does not offend against any existing law", observed the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir, in the course of their judgment setting aside the order of the District Magistrate, Lahore, imposing censorship on news relating to the agitation against the General Sales Tax.

The judgment which was released to the press to-day exhaustively deals with the propriety and legality of the order passed by the District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships said, "It appears to us that the opinion of a District Magistrate, expressed under Section 144 Cr. P.C. although entitled to great weight, is not absolute and cannot interfere with the right of this court under the revisional sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to interfere with the order or set it aside.

"MATERIAL FACTS"

Referring to the merits of the order Their Lordships observed; "The order in this case does not comply with the provisions of the section itself. Section 144 enacts that the Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case, direct any person to abstain from a certain act. In this order no material facts, which would justify the order, have been given. To justify an order under Section 144 there must be a casual connection between the act prohibited and the danger apprehended to prevent which the order is passed. It is not stated in the order, nor is it alleged, that the publication of news about the hartal had led in the past to the formation of unlawful processions. Nor has any connection been shown between the articles to be published in the press and the alleged danger of disturbance of public tranquility. It is obvious, therefore, that the powers given to a Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to interfere with the liberty of the press should be used very sparingly and only for good cause shown. It was for this reason that Section 144 itself makes it obligatory for the Magistrate in any such order to indicate the material facts which justify such an order".—A. P.

## Hyderabad's Purse To China

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 7.

The Working Committee of the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund earmarked for the China Fund.

Public meetings were held at various parts of the city, when prominent citizens paid tributes to China's heroic fight against aggression.—A. P.

## "Mill Workers On Strike"

The Secretaries and Agents, Osmanshahi Mills, write:—

In your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" there is an article under the heading "Mill Workers on Strike" which states:

"The situation in Osmanshahi Mills at Nanded is reported to have taken a serious turn as a result of declaration of lock-out by the mill authorities."

I am sorry to say that your correspondent has given you wrong information inasmuch as the workers themselves have refrained from coming to work and the management have not declared a lockout. The mill was closed for the Holi holidays on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant and the workers refused to come back to work on the 5th unless certain of their demands were complied with."

## Jail Delivery In Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The Government of Bengal have decided, as a measure of clemency, to order the release with immediate effect of certain classes of convicts before the expiry of their sentences. Persons convicted of heinous offences will not be eligible for release, but in certain circumstances such as old age or bad health even such persons may be considered for similar clemency. The order will relieve congestion in the jails of the Province.—A.P.

# *India And China As Comrades In Arms*

## Nation-Wide Celebration Of 'China Day'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

China Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the city to-day.

The significance of the day as a demonstration of India's friendship and support to China was brought home by special supplements and feature articles published by the city's leading newspapers.

The street also were full of bright hued posters displaying pictures of Indo-Chinese solidarity.

Small collections were raised in city offices. Contributions were also made to the "China Day" fund.

Several buildings displayed the Chinese national flag.

Early in the morning floral tributes to the brave Chinese who gave their lives for their nation were sent to the Chinese Consulate by several prominent citizens and institutions.

China and India have had cultural contacts dating centuries past and to-day their friendship has been cemented in fighting a common enemy. This is significant in the words of the Viceroy.

"In this country we have recently been honoured by a visit from two of the half dozen individuals who really count in the world to-day—I mean that great statesman and soldier Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and his equally great wife Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek. Their visit has not only strengthened the bonds between our two countries, but has made us realise more vividly than ever before, the almost incredible determination and bravery of the Chinese and the magnificent resistance they have put up against the Japanese despoilers of their country. More than ever the Chinese have earned the respect and admiration of the civilized world and it is more than fitting that we here should have set aside a day for paying public honour to that great country. But in a world at war, words and even thoughts are not enough, nor will they deter the barbarians from further wickedness. If we really honour China, we must stand by her in her hour of need and so to-day I want to put before you the reasons why we must stand by China".

The Chinese Consul General in Bombay in a special interview granted to our representative gave the following message to the people of India

"We are very grateful to India for this friendly gesture of celebrating the China Day. We are sure that with India and the other great allies on our side the aggressor nations of this world will be vanquished and that justice, righteousness, human dignity and freedom will be restored to mankind.

India and China have been friends for centuries back and are now comrades-in-arms.

This is a good augury for the future peace of the whole world"

FLORAL TRIBUTES TO THE FALLEN

Wreaths were received at the Chinese Consulate from the American Women's Club, the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Sir Ness and Mr. Nevelle Wadia and Mr. D. F. Karaka.

The wreath sent by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the Chinese Consulate, to-day was accompanied by a letter which stated that the wreath "is in memory of those brave Chinese heroes who sacrificed their lives. So that China may live a free democratic land"

Sir Alwyn Ezra sent Rs. 5,000 to the Consul for China to be used for the immediate and urgent needs of China.

## Huq's Call To Indians

CALCUTTA, March 6.

"It is the unity which has been achieved in China within so short a space of time that we in India long for" observed the most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, presiding over a meeting on the occasion of the observance of the "China Day" at the Town Hall to-day.

"China is as much well-known to us as our mother country", observed the Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, moving a resolution which called upon the people of this province to prepare themselves to show, should the need arise, the same spirit of determination and fortitude in adversity as had been displayed by the people of China during the past four and a half years in their great struggle against Japan.

The Chief Minister added that both the ancient civilisations of China and India had a record of public service towards the cause of national liberty and freedom which made the peoples of these two countries very friendly with one another. It was only in the fitness of things that Indians should come together to pay their tribute of admiration to the great people of China, who in their great hour of trial are fighting for the liberty of their country against the ruthless aggression of another great power.

Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice of Bengal paid a tribute to the valiant effort which the Chinese people had made and were making against the aggressor in order to destroy the serfdom of a nation. Their valour and their wonderful deeds would live in history for ever.

Stating that China had compelled their admiration, Sir Nazimuddin said that they were on the eve of a monentous announcement from Great Britain. He hoped that it would be acceptable both to the League, the Congress and Minorities, so that India as a whole might be able to put up a united front against the common enemy.

"The relationship between India and England should be clearly defined and should be settled without a day's delay so that India can put up a fight against the enemy in the manner as China and Russia have done", observed Dr. Syamaprosad Mukherjee, Finance Minister of Bengal, supporting the resolution.

That relationship, he maintained, must be fair and equitable for India as also for England. He stated that India could present a tremendous bulwark against any sort of foreign aggression coming from any quarter of the earth, and appealed for unity amongst Indians and Indians and Europeans as also for an honourable understanding between them.

The resolution was supported by several other speakers including Sir B. P Singhroy, Mr. A. K. Siddiqi, Sir Harry Burn and the Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, Bengal, and was adopted unanimously.

A number of Chinese girl guides and boy scouts in uniform were present at the meeting

## Celebrations In Kathiawar

JUNAGAD, March 7.—China Day was observed to-day all over Kathiawar, meetings being held in the Capitals and Mahal towns of the States.

## At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Mar. 7.

The "China Day" was observed here to-day, a public meeting and a procession being the main items.—United Press.

## At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Mar. 7.

The "China Day" was celebrated all over the province on a grand scale

A largely attended public meeting was held here under the presidency of Malik Khuda Bux, Speaker of the Frontier Assembly.—United Press.

# War Orders From China

## OVER A CRORE FOR TEXTILES

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Orders for war supplies to the value of over Rs. 1,50,00,000 have already been placed in India by the National Government of China through their purchasing agents, the Pekin Syndicate, Ltd., it is stated here. The items ordered include several million yards of cotton cloth for uniforms, etc., and a substantial quantity of cotton yarn

Though the orders placed so far have been mainly confined to textiles, The possibilities of obtaining other supplies, such as medical stores, industrial equipment, hand tools, electric goods and various miscellaneous stores, are under investigation.

Most of the purchases are being made through the Department of Supply, who are rendering every assistance in matters of negotiations, placing of indents, transport, etc. They are also arranging the interim financing, pending recovery from the export credits guarantee department of His Majesty's Treasury in London, who are responsible for financing the transactions.—A. P.

## *CHINESE OUTLOOK CHANGED*

LONDON, March 3.

The outlook in Chinese Government, business and intellectual quarters on the war has shown remarkable change in recent weeks, reports Gunther Stein in a cable to the "Manchester Guardian" from Chungking.

Formerly China's goal was resistance to the Japanese and simply national survival; post-war prospects were seen as relatively unpromising, with grave internal and international problems.

**But now the Chinese are frankly aiming at a leading position in Asia and at elevation to the status of a world power.**

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THE CHANGED OUTLOOK ARE A MARKED REDUCTION OF WAR-WEARINESS, A MORE SPIRITED DETERMINATION TO HOLD OUT WITH THE ALLIES, AND A FIRMER AND MORE CRITICAL DISPOSITION TOWARDS THEM.

The prevalent Chinese conception of the next phase in the development of war on the Asiatic continent is the tying-up and harassing of one-third of the Japanese Army along the vast fringes of the combined interiors of China and Burma.

A period of relative quiet is expected until the occurrence of naval action and the opening of Chinese ports, or Russian participation enabling a final joint offensive against Japan.

Meanwhile in the interior China is considered able to stave off whatever Japanese attacks are likely.

## Celebrations In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The "China Day" was observed in Calcutta and its suburbs to-day. There was a joint parade by the Indian and Chinese Boy Scouts on the Calcutta Football Ground in the morning. Banners bearing the slogan "India Salutes China" and replicas of the Union Jack and the Chinese flag were hung across the important street crossings.

Processions under the auspices of various political, student and worker organisations were brought in the afternoon from different parts of the city which culminated in a public meeting at the University Institute Hall where speeches were made assuring India's solidarity with China in her struggle against Japan and praising her spirit of freedom.—United Press.

PATNA.—The Bihar Government have advised consumers of wheat in the Province to spread their diet over as wide a range of foodstuffs as possible so that the temporary pressure on wheat and wheat products may be relieved.—United Press.

# Kripalani's Revelations

## Charges Against Orissa Ministry

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

Acharaya J. B. Kripalani has issued the following statement to the press:—

When Mahatmaji, the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal wrote about the Orissa Ministry, they had no knowledge of its latest exploits. I would, therefore, share with the public the information the A. I. C. C., office has from the province. It is in connection with the Assembly bye-election. As the success of the Congress candidate may make all the difference, the whole machinery of the Government seems to have been mobilised to bring about his defeat. Here are some of the things that have been done.

(1). Orders have been served on the Congress candidate and ten provincial workers restraining then from convening or addressing any meeting for a month in the constituency.

(2). Those on whom restraint orders are not served are not allowed to convene public meeting without previous permission. In some parts of the constituency slogans such as Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai and plying Charkha are prohibited. Village meetings for canvassing votes for the Congress candidates are prohibited by local officials.

(3). A proclamation has been issued in some parts of the constituency that villagers should not attend meetings convened by Congressmen

(4). The ex-Premier Mr. Biswanath Das is not allowed the use of a Dak Bungalow. The doors of Dharamshala too are closed on him and his campanions. Permission to pitch small tents has been refused at Phulbain, the ex-Premier and his friends occupied a room in a private house. The local sub-Inspector visited this room and declared it unfit for human habitation. Two days later the owner, on this ground insisted on the room being vacated.

(5). The Government has shifted the date of election from March 11 to March 17, this has been done to suit the convenience of the ministerial candidate. It is also to keep the Congress M.L.A., busy with the election and thus to ensure smooth passage for the budget.

These facts reveal the length to which the Orissa Ministry can go to retain its brief hour of authority. I have, however, no doubt that the electorate will give a fitting reply to all this arbitrary misuse of official position. They will cast their vote without fear of consequences whatever they may be.—A. P

## *SAVARKAR'S CABLE TO CHURCHILL*

BOMBAY, March 7.

A demand that in any future constitutional changes in India the representation of the Hindu interests must be strictly in proportion to their population basis in relation to the Muslims, has been made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of a cable sent by him to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winstom Churchill, to-day.

The following is the full text of Mr. Savarkar's Cable to Mr. Churchill:

"The Hindu Mahasabha urges proclamation of independence of India with co-partnership equal with Britain in an Indo-British Commonwealth and immediate nationalisation of Indian Government. The Hindu Mahasabha repudiates the Congressite claim to represent Hindu interests and demands that Hindu representation all round must be strictly in proportion to their population strength in relation to Moslems."—United Press.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Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.


# Sir C. B. Mehta's Warning To Britain

## India's Fiscal Autonomy Should Not Be Jeopardised

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The fifteenth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced to-day in the old Council House, Delhi, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta presiding.

After many years, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council attended the meeting, those present being Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, Sir Sultanahmed, Law Member, and Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Member for Education, Health and Lands

Among others present were members of the Central Legislature including Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Sir Frederick James, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Lala Ramsaran Das, Mr. A. C. Dutta, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Parker, Mr. M. N. Dalal, Sardar Sobha Singh, Sir Shantidas Askuran, a prominent businessmen including Mr. Birla, Sir Sri Ram, Messrs. J C Setalvad, A D Shroff, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, G. L. Mehta, J. L. Oza, Shivrattan Mohatta, Sir Muthia Chettiyar and Lala Padampat Singhania.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta delivered his presidential address in the course of which he said:

"In countries like great Britain," he said, "where all available productive resources are fully utilised, and the output of goods for civilian consumption cannot be effectively increased, the Government and the community are naturally forced to accept the alternative of postponing expenditure and saving the money, but; it is common knowledge that huge untapped reserves of resources in men and raw materials still remain to be fully utilised in India, and the total output of goods and services could be augmented, barring a few cases, if a powerful drive is organised by the Government for the expansion of output of all kinds of agricultural commodities and manufactured goods, so long as the authorities have not done everything within their power to fully utilise India's productive resources and maximise the stock of goods available for consumption, there is no justification whatsoever in asking the people, who are condemned to a chronic state of under-consumption of even the most elementary necessities of life, to curtail or to postpone their consumption."

Referring to the use of sterling balances, Sir Chunilal said that the repatriation of sterling assets like the share capital of the remaining company managed railways in India and sterling debentures of port trusts which give relatively high rate of interest should have claimed priority over repatriation of relatively low interest bearing Government debt. The existence of company-managed railways had to a certain extent curtailed the discretion and unfettered control of the railway authorities in this country over the stores purchase policy of the railway system. I should, therefore, strongly advocate the desirability of terminating the contracts of the remaining company managed railways, with the help of the huge sterling balances on our hands and with the co-operation of the British Government, at the earliest possible date.

It should also be remembered in this connection that South Africa has acquired the shares in her gold mining industry formerly held by British Nationals, in exchange for her accumulated balances in London. The British Government have also compulsorily acquired from private individuals their holdings in American companies and sold them in the American market, with a view to securing necessary dollar finance. I would therefore commend for the serious consideration of the momentary authorities in this country the desirability of investigating whether and to what extent some of the representative sterling investments in Indian industries like jute, rubber, oil which appear on the London Stock Exchange, can be acquired for Indian nationals in exchange for sterling resources, such an operation would make available the sterling invested by the British nationals for reinvestment in British Defence Bonds and thus help their financing the war and at the same time help India to liquidate her accumulating sterling balances and minimise the difficulties of the "transfer problem in the postwar years."

WARNING TO BRITAIN

Concluding, Sir Chunilal referred to Britain's need of everincreasing supplies from America and said: "It is quite possible that America may utilise her creditor position to require Great Britain to accept beforehand certain principles of postwar export trade and economic policy, and because of India's political subordination, India would automatically become a party to that sort of agreement arrived at between Great Britain and the U.S.A.

But I would emphasise that the Indian public would never feel themselves reconciled to any such action on the part either of the Government of India or the British Government, if any such understanding arrived at. Indian public opinion. Therefore, has to see that India's right to fiscal autonomy is not abandoned by her Government under pressure from Whitehall."—A. P.

## Resolutions

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry passed a number of resolutions including one conveying sympathy to Indians abroad in their present plight and sufferings owing to outbreak of hostilities in the Far East and trusting that the Government of India would take all necessary steps to ensure their safety and proper treatment and facilities for their return to India

By a second resolution the Federation appealed to the Indian public and the Indain Commercial Community in particular that in any emergency which might arise through enemy action, they should remain calm and carry on their normal avocation and should assist in dispelling panic as well as in the proper distribution of fuel and food stuffs and co-operate with organisations working in their respective areas for the Civil Defence of the population. The resolution also strongly urged upon the Government of India the necessity to immediately institute in consultation and co-operation with Provincial Governments schemes of Air Raid Precautions and for the adequate supply and distribution of food stuffs, medicine and first aid requirements at industrial centres.

By another resolution, the Federation expressed the opinion that the fullest exploitation of the various agricultural crops should be secured by their proper planning and co-ordination and with that end in view the Federation requested the Government of India to undertake a comprehensive survey and analysis of various crops in India with the object of obtaining adequate date and a correct perspective of existing as well as potential agricultural resources.

INSURANCE DIFFICULTIES

Investment of life assurance funds under the Indian Insurance Act formed the suoject of a resolution which expressed the opinion that the statutory restrictions on the investments of insurance companies were unduly stringent and prejudicial to the development of Indian insurance and therefore urged the Government to amend the act immediately so as to enable insurance companies to invest their funds in all trust securities as well as marketable shares and securities upto a reasonable percentage of their total funds, thereby assisting not only insurance business but also the financing of industrial enterprises in India.

Mr. A. D. Shroff who moved this resolution dealt with the injurious effects under existing conditions of Sec 27 of the Indian Insurance Act which required fifty-five per cent. of the funds of insurance companies being tied up in Government securities. He pleaded for the financial structure of the country being given free scope to adjust itself to prevailing conditions.

Mr. S. C. Roy, President of the Insurance Institute of Calcutta, seconded the resolution.

BUSINESS HOUSES IN BURMA

By another resolution the Federation drew the attention of the Government of India to the serious situation of Indian business houses which were operating in Burma, Malaya and the Far East which had been closed while their agents and employees were scattered and their principals in India had been unable to make contact with them, with the result that the submission of income-tax returns, production of books of accounts and documents and replies to enquiries about pending assessments had become impossible. The Federation pointed out that many Indian assessees with business connections in Burma, Malaya and the Far East had suffered serious losses in goods and property, as well as of running businesses and capital invested in various undertakings. It, therefore, requested the Government of India to take fully into account the serious difficulties and hardships of these Indian assessees and requested them to grant full concessions to Indian business houses in respect of assessment and payment of taxes.

DEARTH OF WAGONS

The Federation also deplored the serious lack of adequate transport facilities in the country as a result of the dearth of coastal shipping, curtailment of motor transport due to petrol rationing and removal abroad of rolling stocks including locomotives and rail. In particular it drew the attention of the Government to the shortage of wagons all over the Indian railway system and the consequent difficulty of securing the movement of essential raw materials, fuel, foodstuffs and industrial products and urged upon the Government the desirability of establishing a central wagon co-ordinating authority for the proper handling and equitable distribution of wagons all over the railway system.

The Federation, therefore, demanded immediate stoppage of despatch of locomotives wagons and dismantled railway track and equipments to place outside India and the undertaking of the manufacture in large numbers of wagons and locomotives in the country. The Federation desired that Government should ensure that no discrimination or other abuses in allotment were practised on the plea of military traffic or public priority rights any promote efforts in the direction of providing alternative forms of traffic.

POWER ALCOHOL

A resolution urging Government to take immediate steps to constitute boards, central as well as local, with non-official elements composed predominantly of Indian commercial representatives to administer and manage telephone systems taken over by the Government of India and another one urging the Central and Provincial Government to take immediate steps for fully utilising surplus stocks of molasses for the manufacture of power alcohol by their freely granting licences to distilleries for such manufacture and by enforcing statutory provisions for the admixture of power alcohol with petrol thereby ensuring the maintenance of adequate motor transport facilities in the country as well as the building up of petrol stocks for defence purposes were also passed.

Sir Shri Ram and Mr. D. Khaitan moved an seconded the resolution on manufacture of power alcohol.—A. P.

# Latest Commercial

JULY

New York, March 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 18.62 |
| To-day's opening | 18.68 |
| Difference | +06 |
| To-day's closing | not received |

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 7

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

March (18.39/39) 18.40/40
May (18.55/55) 18.58/57
July (18.67/67) 18.68/67

## LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, March 7

SEEDS

Castorseeds March/April (£20 5/8 sellers) closed

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March/April (£20 sellers) closed

Linseed La Plata March/April unquoted

Groundnut Coromandal Coast March/April closed

(East Coast India shipment not quoted; £19 7/8 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

## *EXCHANGE:*

### CROSS RATES.

New York, March 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.03 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.03 3/4 |

T.T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 7

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/8 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/8 buyers.

### LONDON BULLION.

London, March 7

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, March 7

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

# Muslims Hold Key Positions In China

## *Jap Plans To Exploit Religion Fail*

CHUNGKING, (By Air Mail).

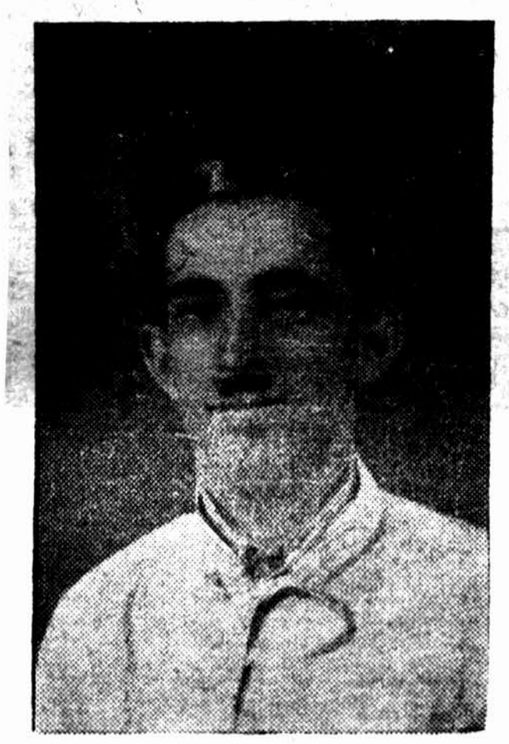
In China today there are millions of Muslims who, like their co-religionists in other countries, turn five times a day towards Mecca to pray. These are not a whit behind the mass of their fellow countrymen in their determined opposition to the Japanese In the past they have not been very active in China's internal politics, being more interested in keeping to themselves and following their own customs. The disturbance to the peace of their country caused by the foreigner has however aroused their national sentiments

China's Muslims are chiefly to be found in the north-western provinces and it is an open secret that for many years Japanese intriguers had earmarked these areas for the formation of a "Muslim Empire." Their efforts to secure the sympathy of China's Muslims in this manner have been more than countered by the enlightened policy followed by the Chinese Government which has secured the support of Mohammedan sections of the population for the common cause.

General Pai Chung-nsi, Deputy Chief of the Chinese General Staff and one of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's righthand men since the outbreak of the war, is a prominent Muslim while members of the Ma clan—the Muslim clan to which a large part of the population of the north-west frontier provinces belongs—are solidly behind the Government. The word 'Ma'—a very common surname among Chinese Muslims—means literally "horse."

## Portrait Of Zoroaster In Every Parsi Home

Mr. Homi F. Daji an enthusiastic young Parsi social worker, whose manifold activities for the welfare of the middle and poorer classes of his community are well known, firmly believes that all Parsi households



and public institutions should keep at least one photo of Zoroaster. He has been instrumental in supplying 300 portraits (large and small size) and oil paintings of the great Prophet, free of charge, at his own expenses to individuals and institutions.

## 4 WOMEN AND 2 CHILDREN KILLED IN FIRE.

NANDYAL, Mar. 5.

A tragic fire broke out in Narayanapuram village, a few miles off Nandyal resulting in the death of four women and two children who were trapped in their houses.

The fire which started in the evening soon spread and destroyed altogether 64 huts and houses in the village.—A. P.

## PODAR MILLS, LTD.

The 27th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Podar Mills Limited was held at the registered office of the company at Podar Chamber, Fort, Bombay, on Friday afternoon when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman, Seth Ramdeo Anandilal Podar presided.

The Directors submitted their report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 30th Sept. 1941 The gross profit for the year together with Rs 1,275/15/2 brought forward from the last year, amounted to Rs. 10,64 692-2-0. After deducting the Managing Agents' commission of Rs 97,754 for the year and providing Rs. 11,000 against Doubtful Debts, the balance for disposal is Rs. 9,55,938/2/0.

# ON THE AIR

### SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

### Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Juthika Roy. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Celluloid rhythms. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Fida Husain. 9-30 Mohammed Khan: Surbahar recital. 9-45 Pramila Bai. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-15 S.N. Chapekar. 11-30 News Play in Gujarati. 11-45 Eknath Hatiskar. 12 noon Eknath Shasthi. 12-20 p.m. Pramila Bai. 12-35 Chehallum-i-Husain. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Azam Bai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To morrow. 5-5 Yeshwantray Purohit. 5-20 Fida Husain. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Eknath Hatiskar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Geet. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Azam Bai. 7 Eknath Hatiskar. 7-15 Nisar Ahmed. 7-30 Pinakini Trivedi. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Clarionet duet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary: B B C talk on current affairs. 8-45 News-Play in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York.

### Bombay II—Programme.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 K.L. Saigal. 8 Alap on Hamidi. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Yeshwantray Purohit. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Tarana. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Mohammad Khan: Surbahar solo. 8-15 Yeshwantray Purohit. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Fida Husain. 9-25 Pramila Bai. 9-40 Mohammad Khan: Surbahar recital. 10 Azam Bai.

### Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Ghalib aur Dagh. 5-20 Patmanjri on Sarod. 5-30 Khadim Husain. 5-45 Zohra Bai. 6-15 Dhani Ram. 6-30 Shamshad Begam 6-45 Jawab Men. 7 Kashi Bai. 7-15 For villagers only. 8 Behari: Conversazione on his Poetry relayed from Lahore. 8-20 Kashi Bai. 8-35 Hori. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Shamshad Begam. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 Zohra Bai. 10-15 Kashi Bai.

RANJI TROPHY FINAL RESUME: Mr. A.F.S. Talyarkhan will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay, short resumes of the day's play in the finals of the Ranji Trophy between Mysore and Bombay. They began on Saturday. The resumes will be broadcast on both 244 and 89.15 metres at 7-50 p.m. daily.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 7.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 5/16 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32, D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs 326 1/2
Cross rates Dol. 4.02 1/2-3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 293 3/4
Cross rate Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 58
Cross rate Gld. 7.58/62

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross rate Fcs. 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross rate K 16.85/95

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
Cross rate Pes. 19.5; 21.5

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross rate Esc. 99.80; 100.20.

NEW YORK/LONDON:—
Cross rate Dol. 4.03 3/4.

AUSTRALIA:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent
9 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy

## Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 27th February 1942:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Demand Liabilities in India | 218,09,32,000 |
| 2. Time Liabilities in India | 102,59,48 000 |
| 3. Cash in India:— | |
| (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes | 8,71,64,000 |
| (ii) Rupee Coin | 98,96,000 |
| (iii) Subsidiary Coin | 37,90,000 |
| 4. Balances with Reserve Bank | 38,12,54,000 |
| 5. Advances in India | 116,08,00,000 |
| 6. Bills Discounted in India | 3,73,53 000 |

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.

(In thousand rupees)

| | 27-2-1942 | 20-2-1942 | 28-2-1941 | 1-9-1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Demand Liabilities in India | 218,09,32 | 218,60,03 | 168,46,03 | 134,36,49 |
| 2. Time Liabilities in India | 102,59,48 | 103,18,38 | 101,26,50 | 102,24 34 |
| 3. Cash in India | 10,08,49 | 10,29,42 | 8,01,33 | 6,69,92 |
| 4 Balances with Reserve Bank | 38,12,54 | 37 38,66 | 44,40,17 | 25,27,76 |
| 5. Advances in India | 116,08.00 | 116,19.28 | 109,13.63 | 101,52,16 |
| 6. Bills discounted in India | 3,73,53 | 4,19,08 | 5,71,19 | 3,57 29 |

## GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay: March 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 93 nominal.
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 87/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 94 nominal
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 95/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 103 nominal
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent War Bonds 97/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 97/4 nominal
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 105

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 104/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110 nominal
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 100 nominal
4 per cent M Deb 1947 100 nominal
5 per cent M Deb 1959 109 nominal
5 per cent M Deb 1954 121 nominal
5 per cent K P T 1956 120 nominal

Trend:—All rates are nominal
Tone:—Quietly steady.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 7.

The Bombay cotton market is presenting a sagging tendency and despite the fourth day for decline, there was absence of support owing to the crisis in the Ahmedabad textile industry and the discouraging Java war news. During the last four days the rate for Broach April/May has recorded a total loss of Rs. 13 per candy. The market is lacking nerves.

Following a decline of 5 pts in New York the market for Broach A/M was expected to open at Rs. 183, but the rate opened easy at Rs. 181. During the initial stage the market confronted offerings from the disappointed bulls and the rate dropped to Rs. 179/4. At this stage some short covering imparted steadiness and the rate after recovering to Rs 181/12 dropped to Rs. 180/8.

Prices closed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH April/May | Rs. 181/8 |
| BROACH July/August | Rs. 193/12 |
| OOMRA March | Rs. 132/8 |
| OOMRA May | Rs. 144/8 |
| OOMRA July | Rs. 153/8 |
| BENGAL March | Rs. 122/0 |
| BENGAL May | Rs. 127/8 |

## COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N.Y. May 1,147 cent pts. at 331.
Broach J/A below N.Y. July 1,113 cent pts at 331.

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay: March 6.

| | Highest | Lowest | Closing at 5 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 188 1/4 | 183 | 183 1/2 |
| Broach J/A | 198 1/4 | 194 1/2 | 195 |
| Oomra Mar. | 135 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Oomra May | 145 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 |
| Oomra July | 154 | 151 | 151 |
| Bengal Mar. | 123 | 122 | 122 1/2 |
| Bengal May | 129 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Bengal July | 135 | 132 1/2 | 133 |

## BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 7

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 214 June 213
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 234 June 233
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 315 June 308
Yarn No. 40s. April 530 June 525

### LONDON WHEAT

London: March 6.

Rozario Santa Fe 22/1 1/2, Barletta Russo 22/3, Australian Wheat 27/6.

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 6.

T T London on New York, Madrid, Montreal, Zurich and Stockholm unchanged.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: March 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day as usual. Indian Irons were quoted Rs. 21/9, Bengal Steel Rs. 13/2, Burma Corporation Rs. 1/9 and Indian Copper Rs. 1/8. On Monday the market for forward counters will remain closed owing to pay-in day for March settlement.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: March 7.

The Bullion Market is daily scoring decent gains in the prices of both the precious metals. In view of the policy pursued by the Reserve Bank, silver has been eagerly sought after and to-day the price for Fagan settlement after opening at Rs. 78 advanced to Rs. 80. The gold market was also firm with the Fagan rate being quoted Rs 53/12. In view of the consistent rise in the prices of both these metals during this week, it will not be surprising if a moderate reaction sets in as some holders would be tempted to book profits.

Prices stood as follows at the close of the market:—

Silver ready Rs. 87, Fagan Rs. 79/12 Gold ready Rs. 54/4, Fagan Rs. 54 and Sovereign Rs. 39/11.

### LONDON SILVER

London: March 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 23 1/8 |
| Forward | 23 1/2 |

### LONDON GOLD

London: March 6.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £8/8/0

## BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay: March 7.

The Seeds Market was a little bit steadier to-day. Groundnuts May after opening at Rs. 40/12 closed at Rs. 41/4. Cottonseeds closed at Rs. 24/12. Castorseeds Rs. 40/10. Wheat Rs. 7/4/9 and Linseed Rs. 8/15/3.

## Sugar Market

Bombay: March 7.

Fine Java Sugar per cwt ready from bonds Rs. 17/4.

Indian:—Small grain Rs. 17/9 to 18. Large grain Rs. 18 to 19. Bulund Rs. 19. Chinni Loosa Rs. 30/12.

Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/7.

## METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: March 7.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 121, 28—118, 35—117, 42—115, 49-56—114.

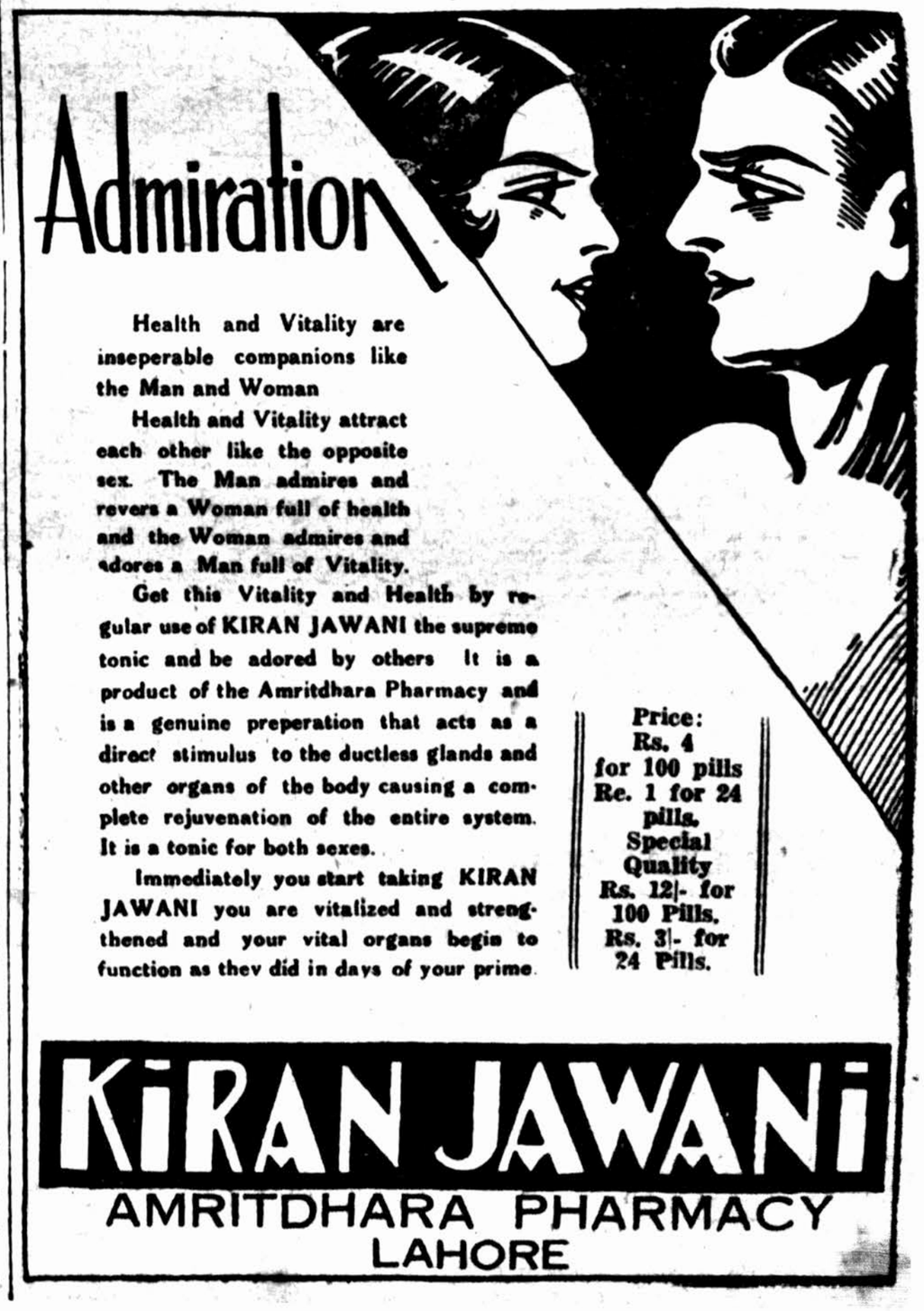
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 112, 24—108, 28—108, 35—100, 42—98, 49-56—96.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 73. Rosita Rs. 70. Country make Rs. ..... Pighead 'B.M.' refined Rs. 34 per cwt.

Settlements Rates:—Copper sheets Chaitar Rs. 115. Pighead 'B.M.' Ashad Rs. 119. Tin Ingot Penang ready Rs. 85

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £ 66 |
| Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later | £101 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £ 83 |
| Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961 | £106 1/4 |
| War Loan 3 1/2 per cent | £105 9/16 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 | £115 5/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 1960/90 | £113 1/8 |
| Chartered Bank of I.A. & China | £ 4 5/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register) | £ 50 1/2 |
| National Bank of India | £ 21 |


Health and Vitality are inseperable companions like the Man and Woman

Health and Vitality attract each other like the opposite sex. The Man admires and revers a Woman full of health and the Woman admires and adores a Man full of Vitality.

Get this Vitality and Health by regular use of KIRAN JAWANI the supreme tonic and be adored by others It is a product of the Amritdhara Pharmacy and is a genuine preperation that acts as a direct stimulus to the ductless glands and other organs of the body causing a complete rejuvenation of the entire system. It is a tonic for both sexes.

Immediately you start taking KIRAN JAWANI you are vitalized and strengthened and your vital organs begin to function as they did in days of your prime.

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# New Outlook On Education In China

## *VAST PROGRESS IN PAST THREE DECADES*

The great westward migration of China's students and the wholesale removal of their libraries and equipment from the path of the invader makes one of the most colourful stories of modern times. But it is more than a thrilling story. It symbolises the attitude of the New China towards education and her recognition of the tasks that lie before her.

How successful she has been in maintaining her rapidly developing educational system is evident from the fact that not only are 91 of her 111 pre-war universities and colleges still functioning—though often a thousand miles or more from the place of their foundation—but also new schools and universities have been founded. It is a not less remarkable fact that the Chinese Government has refused to recruit students, even when of military age, because it is realised that the future of China depends largely on this nucleus of highly educated men.

1911 THE TURNING POINT.

Since the foundation of the Republic in 1911 China has made rapid progress towards removing the anomaly of a narrow highly cultured class existing alongside mass illiteracy. She has also almost completely reorientated her attitude towards educational methods. Formerly Chinese education laid emphasis almost exclusively on the knowledge of Chinese classics Thus memory was much more important than originality and creative knowledge. The scholar was a man apart To show he did no manual work he wore his finger nails exceptionally long. Educational progress was still further stultified by the ideographic form of writing which made the process of learning to read and write long and painful

WHAT THEY SAW ABROAD

But the Chinese outlook on education began a change when the impact of the Western world made itself felt. The Chinese went abroad and saw that advances were being made in other countries which threatened to leave China intellectually and materially far behind. Christian missionaries came to China and established schools embodying Western ideas. China was quick to realise that the time had arrived for revolutionary changes.

The Republic's first Ministry of Education established many new schools in which the curriculum was broadened by the addition of such subjects as foreign languages, science, higher mathematics and world history. Though political troubles—and in the 1930s Japanese aggression—have hindered progress, there has nevertheless been a remarkable expansion in educational facilities. Impetus to the movement has been given by the adoption of the "thousand-character" system of writing. This system has reduced Chinese writing to 1,000 characters most commonly used and it is now possible to teach an illiterate adult to read and write in six months.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The attempt to educate the masses finds further expression in the acceptance of the principle of compulsory education. In practice of course, under war conditions the principle is difficult to enforce and even before the war its application was considerably limited by the shortage of primary schools and necessary staff. Nevertheless substantial progress is being made and in this the efforts of the Government are being seconded by the work of such organisations as the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives and the New Life Movement.

One marked tendency noticeable in recent years and especially since the outbreak of war has been the increasing interest in science and technical subjects. By the end of the 1930s more than half of China's university students were studying engineering, medicine, science and agriculture. Thus China's need for scientifically trained men is fully realised by her leaders.

"RESIST JAPAN" UNIVERSITY.

In addition, institutions have, for instance, sprung up with the purpose of equipping young Chinese with knowledge likely to make them sound leaders in the technical aspects of war. The "Resist Japan" University specialises in subjects ranging from military strategy to social sciences. Similarly there is a three-month course for women arranged by the New Life Movement which aims at preparing them for wartime work. The influence of war is indeed paramount. Unity and discipline are the primary aims and first-year men in the colleges and universities now have to live together in hostels under virtually military discipline

As in every other respect the Chinese educational system has made vast strides during the last 30 years in catering for women. In the days of the emperors, daughters of well-to-do families would have probably been given a good literary and domestic education but it was certainly not uncommon to find an educated man married to an illiterate woman. The coming of the Republic in 1911 brought with it the recognition of the equality of women in the political sphere and, inevitably, the opening to them of educational opportunities available to men. At first they had their own schools and colleges but at the universities to-day co-education predominates.

NOT A PERFECT SYSTEM

No one attempting to paint a true picture of education in China would attempt to suggest that there are no weaknesses. Thus, progress in the sphere of higher education has tended to outstrip that in the primary and secondary grades. Failings in the primary grade are probably attributable to the inadequate training given to the teaching staffs. But it remains beyond dispute that China has made amazing educational progress during the past three decades. This progress undoubtedly inspires the New China now arising from the ruins of the old. That the torch of learning should be so bravely borne in the midst of a great national tribulation is the surest sign that China has the strength and the will to victory.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1942-43. (The Trustees of the Vincent Massey Scholarship Committee have agreed that the scholarship should be awarded annually as heretofore on the understanding that the scholars selected proceed to Toronto for graduate study when it is practicable. The successful candidate will be expected to maintain touch with the field of intended specialization, in case there should be any considerable delay before he can actually take up his scholarship. This Scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of the Hon'ble Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of goodwill towards India. It is of the value of dol. 2,000 (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work (ordinarily master's degree). It is to be awarded by H. E. the Viceroy on the recommendation of a Committee of Selection. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s in India is the Secretary of this Committee. In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for sciences. (Details about qualifications of applicants etc. can be had from Mr D. F. McClelland Hony. Secretary Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee. 5. Russell Street, Calcutta.

## *WHEAT SCARCITY IN POONA*

### *B. M. Gupte Interviews Collector*

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 5.

Mr. B. M. Gupte the ex-Parliamentary Secretary had an interview with Mr. T. E. Streatfield, the Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, in connection with the scarcity of wheat in the City of Poona as well as in the Taluka towns of the district.

Mr. Gupte is also going to see the Chief Price Controller in Bombay; but before going to Bombay he wanted to ascertain the fact that the wheat stock in Poona was completely exhausted; this the District Magistrate promised to let him know after the necessary investigation.

Mr. Gupte also complained that the A.R.P. sirens which are located in some parts of the City are not well audible throughout the city. The D. M. assured Mr. Gupte that he would see to that.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

Neither the N.-W.F.P. nor Baluchistan had offered them any resistance of a dangerous nature. Only Manavadar called them to their utmost resources to defeat the visitors by a solitary goal in the semi-finals. When Delhi and Punjab tried conclusions in the ultimate round it seemed that the home team would have things much their own way as the visitors were playing for five days without any rest.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO DELHI

But Delhi proved their guts in a splendid fashion. Despite the heavy strain put on their energies they held their opponents to a draw after extra time had been played. The following day saw them even in a better fettle and they carried the day with flying colours. Punjab lost by a brace of goals without response. No praise could be too high for the magnificent successes which Delhi registered till their final victory. They deserve hearty congratulations from all quarters. It is equally gratifying to note that the standard of hockey exhibited throughout the tournament was very high. India need have no fear about her future position in the world of hockey as long as the game remains so popular in the various parts of the country. Our only regret is that it may not be possible to gather the leading teams together in any centre for some time to come—nobody can say how long.

Caste Hindus and untouchables who jointly celebrated the "Holikostov" in Kenial, near Satara, under the auspices of the Kenjal Gram-Sudharana Mandal, when many students participated in various games, organised by the Mandal.

# INDIAN HOCKEY

## DELHI'S MERITORIOUS VICTORY AT LAHORE

### BY J. C. MAITRA

After a good deal of negotiation, the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament was held at Lahore. The Punjab Hockey Association wanted the Indian Hockey Federation to share the loss in case there was any for running the tournament. But they found that other provinces were willing to shoulder the responsibility without any guarantee from the I. H. F. they accepted the original terms. What they did, however, was to persuade the Federation and all the provincial assciations to forgo their share of the profits and contribute it to the War Fund. The Eastern and Southern provinces were altogether unrepresented owing presumably to the various difficulties due to war conditions. Bengal was to participate despite her serious handicaps. But it seems that owing to some misunderstanding she was unable to do so. That's a pity!

CHIEF DIFFICULTY.

The chief difficulty which all the leading tournaments in the country will now face is the withdrawal of the usual concessions to the sporting teams by the Railway authorities. There will be no more "single fare for the double journey" during the war. It would be impossible for the tournament Committees to pay the full double railway fare and pay other expenses and invite teams from different parts of the country. It is also out of the question for the provincial associations and clubs to bear all the expenses for participating in the prominent competitions in the land. Well, we have had our premier tournament—the Aga Khan Cup—abandoned, for this season at any rate—owing to this problem.

B. P. A. H. A.'s SOLUTION

It is not possible to put up the stands. Unless you agree to pay some fabulous sums the contractors would not undertake to put them up for you. But where is the guarantee that the already overtaxed public would pay for the luxury in a whole-hearted manner. The B.P.H.A. were asked to pay Rs. 3,500 for the same accommodation for which they had paid Rs. 1,500 last year. Ultimately the contractor withdrew his offer, as he said, he would be unable to fulfil his contract for want of planks. The Association solved its problem by purchasing twenty dozens chairs outright. It appears that the hiring charges asked for were about half the cost of the chairs!

AGA KHAN CUP ABANDONED

But the Aga Khan Committee could not solve the problem so easily. They had much bigger obligations. To invite teams from up-country costs a good bit of money. Unless you have big stands and large crowds do fill them you cannot meet all the expenses. Isn't it a great pity that you cannot make use of the Brabourne Stadium? Every one would agree that it is so. But there is no help for it. The best portion of the stands is practically mortgaged to the principal communal Gymkhanas for a period of twenty years. If there is any tournament or show at the Stadium, they will claim their right to witness it free of charge. According to the terms of the Agreement, they are to pay Rs. 2 per seat per annum which entitles them to witness all engagements. Some business stroke that!

THANKS TO B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY

I do not think it would have been possible for Bombay to participate in the Inter-Provincial Tournament if the B B. and C. I. Railway had not granted our players free passage and the latter had not paid their own expenses. The Association has every reason to be grateful to Mr. G. C. Laughton, the General Manager of the Railway, for arranging this. I do not know if the same concession will be granted by the Railways in the future, should the cause be the same. The G. I. P. Railway, on the other hand, did not grant the necessary leave to their players, who were selected for the journey, which undoubtedly weakened the Bombay side. If we were able to send our best combination, there is not the least doubt the Maori Shield would have come back to this city.

BOMBAY'S BAD LUCK

In fact, all the efforts made to build up the local side—by arranging representative matches—were simply wasted. It was not the fault of the B.P.H.A. Committee, who arranged them with the best of intentions nor can I blame the parties concerned. After all their work is more important than play. Bombay was dogged in their footsteps from beginning to end. I wish they were pitted against a weaker side than Delhi, the ultimate victory in their very first engagement. In that case they would have found their feet before they met their redoubtable antagonists. That was, however, not to be. Delhi, on the other hand faced Gwalior in their initial outing and prepared themselves for the bigger struggles.

DELHI AVENGES DEFEAT

It will be recalled Bombay had met Delhi in the final round of the Inter-Provincial Tournament held in this city two years ago and defeated the latter by a substantial margin. Our men, I believe, had expected to repeat the performance. They might have done so, had the early opportunities offered them been accepted. Eventually the teams retired on even terms with a goal each in their favour. When they met again Bombay forward line was completely disorganised owing to casualties. It was no wonder, therefore, that Delhi got the better of them by a brace of goals (3 1) and avenged their last defeat. It is said that the teamwork of the Capital side was superb. And it was a thoroughly deserving victory.

PUNJAB REACHES FINAL

After eliminating Bombay, Delhi encountered U.P. who had reached the semi-final stage by conquering Tikamgarh (Central India) by two goals to nil in the earlier round.

By all accounts the United Provinces were a stiff proposition. But Delhi overcame it without any serious difficulty. From the other half Punjab reached the final round.

(Continued in Col. 2.)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This week again my Post-Bag has brought some very interesting letters. Bro. Maxoryl Bazray, of the S. C. College, Hazaribagh, writes:—

Dear Dada,

Don't you like to hear from your little brother living far away in the hilly tracts of Chhota Nagpur? Can you lend your niggard hours to hear his tall talks? I wish I could always have communications with you, but for time I have to leave big gaps.

I have been wishing to contribute something for our "Corner" and to send snapshots if you will kindly publish them. So I have begun from to-day. And, you see, I am enclosing a nice one. It is a snapshot of our Mummy dear with her "Jhexo."

Mummy loves to "fly" in her car which she has recently bought .....and is just learning to drive although she is of 45. She is very proud of the car: Does she not appear so?

"Whose Balcon is Stronger?"—Photo by M. Desai.

## For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

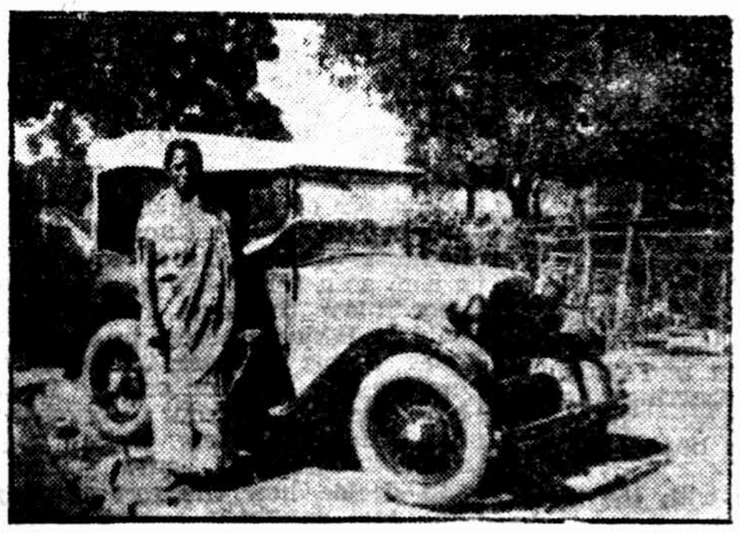
.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



This lady (left) is proud of her car (Photo sent by Maxoryl Bazray and that old gentleman (right) of his child and hay (Photo sent by Chiman Mewada).

And how are you, dear Dada? With "no news but old news" and with best wishes, your loving little brother in the heart of Chhota Nagpur.

MAXO.

I thank you Maxo, for the above letter, which I have published exactly as you have written. I have also published the snapshot of your dear Mummy. I hope she will like it and you will be pleased!

* * *

**MY IDEAL HERO**

**By M. R. Venkat Ratnam (Hyderabad, Deccan)**

There he sits—an old man, almost half-naked, in a small mud-hut, beside a spinning wheel, in the lonely village, Sevagram: Mahatma he is called. Of course, he is Mahatma, who can lead our down-trodden nation to its goal of independence.

Mahatmaji wins my love not because of his simple living and saintly nature, but because of his true love and social service that he is rendering to our Motherland: Removal of untouchability, Hindu Muslim Unity, Rural Upliftment etc., etc.

I have studied his life through his own writings and I feel as if I am in close contact with him although his is far away from me. Whom will his creed of Non-Violence and faith in Truth not attract? We Indians should sink our differences and come closer.

Though he is old in age, yet he is young mentally. I think him to a Magician of the Congress, which he is guiding smoothly through thick and thin. May we follow into the foot-steps of our Torch-Bearer. Then surely we will achieve our lost freedom.

* * *

**STAY A DAY**

**By Ali Bux A. Uquaili (Tatta, Sind)**

Oh, my guest, two days have not yet passed..... And you have started making preparations for your journey! It is without any fear of contradiction that you are 'homeward bound'—But why this hurry?

Alas! the second day will soon pass away, and you will compel me to see you off!..... The sweet breeze is blowing, the sparrows are chirpping, the sky is blue..... Everything big and small appears to be glad and gay.

But I am gloomy—I feel a painful sensation in my heart. It fumes and frets under worreis and vexations. See! how heart-rending it is to bear the brunt of this sundden separation.

I enjoyed your company without taking you to be a guest for days only two—And you are bent upon going away now: Who knew this sorrow? Will you not please your life-long friend and stay at least for a day more?

My good guest, do not go away. Pray stay for a day. ....even only for a day!

* * *

**LESSON OF SUICIDE**

**(By A. V. Nathan (Trivandrum S.I.)**

It was a festival day. The Chowpatty beach was thronged with worshippers. Some were bathing others had completed their bath and some had just arrived on the sea-shore.

The weather was bright and warm. The radiant rays of the morning sun shed a lustre upon the gentle smiling ripples of the calm sea. Thousands of 'pilgrims' had gathered to wash their sins.

All seemed to be happy, and each and every one was inspired with the remembrance of Almighty for the time being.. Only one figure did not appear to be taking part in that happiness.

It was a woman. She was plunged in her own grief. She walked to and fro along the beach. She was pensive and her countenance had a melancholy frace about it. But what was worrying her?

Suddenly, she directed her steps towards the water..... At last the decision had been made. She paused and prayed to God. The next moment she was in the bosom of the sea. Did she wish to end her life?

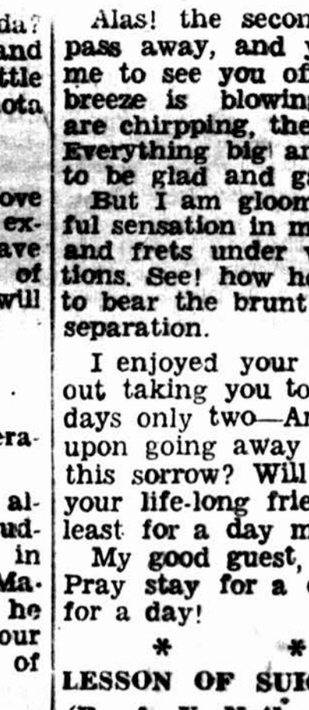
But that was not to be! Strong arms lifted her up..... She lay in a boat, unconscious. A saint was there and he looked after her. She regained her consciousness. And she was ashamed and she felt sorry.

On being enquired by the Saint, she answered: "My husband is dead, and I have no children. For whom then should I live in this world? I thought by making a sacrifice of myself here, I may be reunited with my Beloved in heaven."

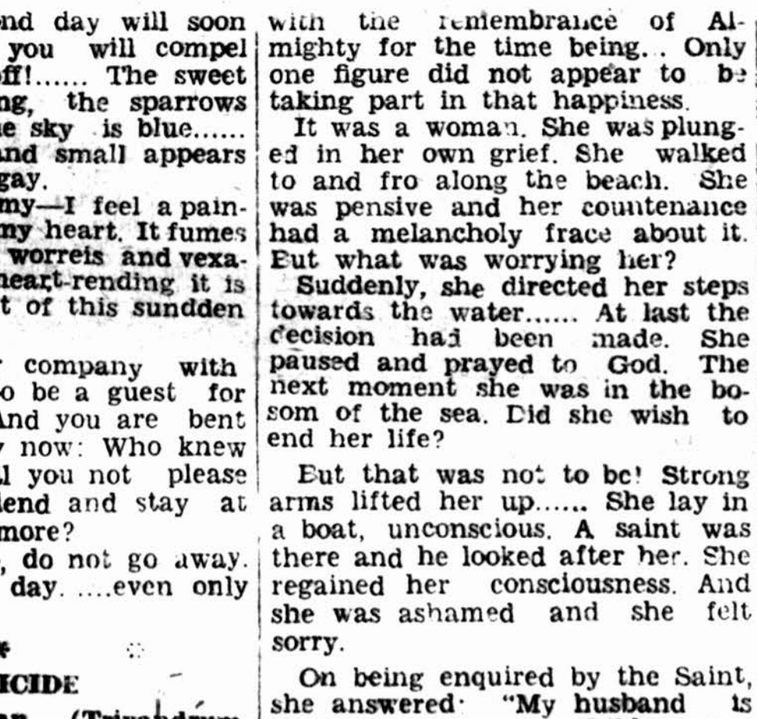
The Saint explained to her: "Suicide is an unpardonable crime my daughter! God has many children, and is it not our duty to serve them? We have so many duties to do to our fellow-beings. Better serve them, and through them the God."

The woman realised her mistake and promised to live, and in service to find her joy and happiness. She raised her hands in prayer to the Almighty: "Oh God, forgive your sinner, and give me the strength to serve your children—my brothers and sisters."

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada



Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari, an institution like the Balkan-ji-Bari, going on an outing.



Children of the Wadia Baug (Khar and Bandra) on an excursion at Kanaree Caves.

TAKE 2 TABLETS OR 10 DROPS

Anxious, exacting days are sure to take it out of you. If you feel you can go no further get some PHOSFERINE. This splendid tonic will put back into your system what overwork has taken out of you —strength, energy and vitality.

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props. / Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

# What I Dislike In Men

**By Vasant P. Patel**

By a simple calculation I estimate that for every woman who misunderstands, there are ten men who are not only ready but anxious to misunderstand and without even one-tenth the reason. Consider this. A girl does not give a man any chocolates. She does not spread out elaborate ice-creams for his benefit. She does not take him out for motor rides and she certainly does not give him a squeeze, moonlight or no moonlight. And yet, why does every goggling, idiot-faced young man who can afford a silk suit and a party-coloured tie, plaster his hair down with an overdoze of scented oil; why does he think that by strutting like a peacock and by making monkey faces at every girl he meets on the road or at college—simply because they neither spit on him nor have a brick at what he miscalls his head—why does he think that the entire girl population of the place is head over heels in love with him.

This is quite a common type. I dislike him most because in his empty-headed moonshine he imagines and says things which quite often cause trouble for poor innocent girls those only fault, as I said before, is the fault of omission—omission to throw a fair-sized brick at this mule in human shape. And since prevention is better than cure in all cases, this type ought to have been prevented from being born. But once they are born and allowed to grow up a drastic remedy is indicated. Like the locust plague and the hairy caterpillars which work havoc among the lilies of the field, these men should be publicly sprayed with Paris green and sulphuretted hydrogen

**VEENA DESAI, a talented amateur, who danced Tagore's "Departure of the Season" at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Women's University.**

### UNROMANTIC

Next in order come those equally disgusting but not quite so dangerous men who never misunderstand. They are the matter-of-fact human slot-machines of life. You shove in your coin and draw out the naked fact of life. When this kind of man takes you out for a moonlight drive, all you get is a moonlight drive. And the moon-light means nothing more to this man than merely another form of electricity. If there is a cricket chirruping in the grass, well, it is a cricket. If there is not a soul within sight, well, that is because they have all gone home after the day's toil. If the river is silently flowing by, what difference does that make—don't all rivers flow silenty by? With this man, you might as well be back home in your own room with the proved advantages of electric light and the radio. And about the river, though all rivers generally flow silently by. I think this one might have stood still and frozen cold with you, Sir, standing on its banks in the moonlight with a girl at your side and desecrating it with your unromantic cold-blooded matter-of-fact perversity.

### EMPTY-HEADED BORE

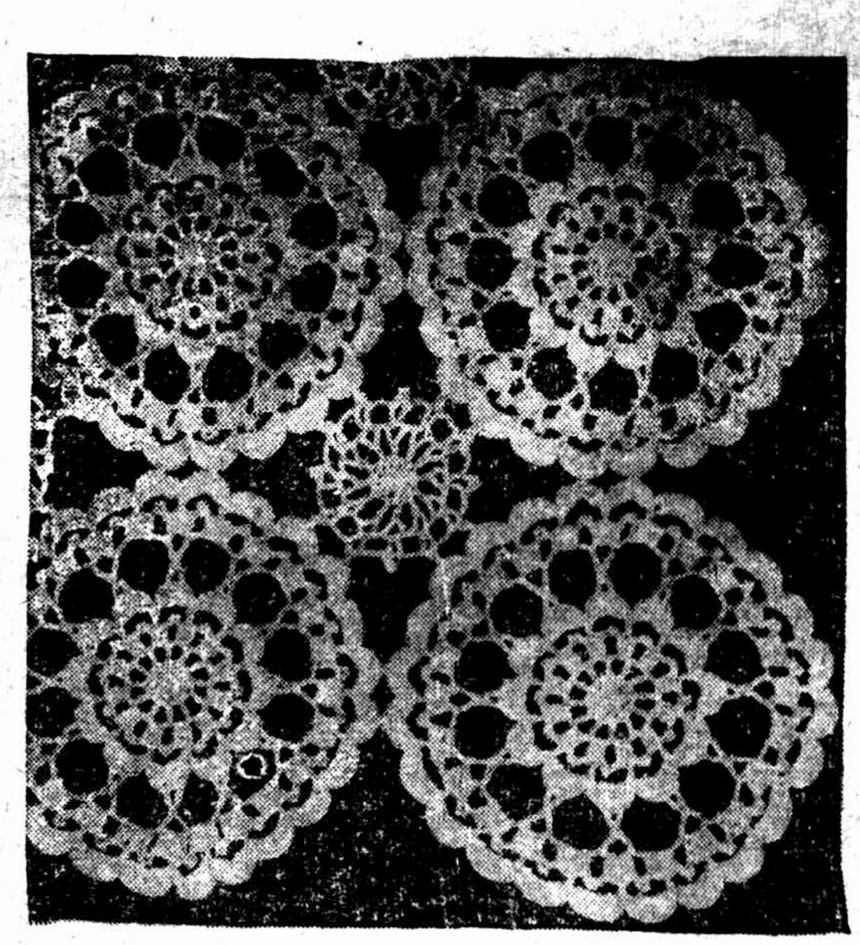
Among the men I dislike, first and before every other comes the empty-headed bore who tries to make an impression and is labouring under an illusion that he is humorous, who is constantly trying to think out clever things to say and who does not have the brains for it, not even the brains to know that it requires brains. This man generally always lives on the conversational brink of a precipice, always on the look-out for an opportunity to jump in with a joke or a clever remark, always trying to create an opening for a wise crack. This man's life is one long-drawn-out Chinese tragedy, a non-stop leg-swinging to the gallery. He is the chorus girl of social intercourse and he gets paid in the same coin as his sister on the stage. This self-centred goat in human form has an exceptionally short, one might say almost non-existent, memory. He feels no pang of conscience at having tortured you with the same joke or story for the tenth time because he does not remember that he has already repeated it nine times in the last two weeks. Having told his joke for the tenth time, he moves on cheerfully to a fresh attempt to tell it to you for the eleventh time. This man is a recurring decimal in the ninth degree of boredom and should be treated like a recurring decimal in the ninth degree. You just put a dot on his head and bring him to a close.

Equally hateful with the bore is that other man we dislike, the brute. He is crude, unrefined, unresponsive to all higher and nobler influences. He thinks carelessly and acts thoughtlessly. He is selfish to the finger-tips. His lower lips hangs out and proclaims a sensuous nature of which at least the girls had better beware. In talking he is loud, vulgar, boastful and tactless in the extreme. He has a genius for saying the wrong thing at the wrong time which is much more embarrassing than not being able to say the right thing at the right time. This man is a public danger. A red flag should precede this man wherever he goes.

### THE BUSYBODY

And this brings us to a less dangerous-looking but certainly a much more objectionable type, the busybody. This is a well-meaning man. He is always found breathlessly busy re-arranging other people's affairs. He neglects his own work in order to solve other people's problems. With pipe in mouth, this much-bespectacled man with a thoughtful expression on his face, resembles a combination of Sherlock Holmes and Confucius with a dash of Henry Ford thrown in. He always likes to pretend that he is busy with great affairs of nation-wide importance. If he is serving in a rail-road company as a sub-divisional officer, at home and at parties he likes to be worried about his work until we feel that the entire transportation of the nation is directly dependent on his personal attention. He holds some mysterious key position in the business. If he is an army contractor, the war is sure to be lost or won according as he is able to attend to that contract he has got in hand. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are on the job of winning the war of course, but then not nearly so much as our friend in the army contracts. Without him, what would Roosevelt or Churchill do? This busybody is ever present in all walks of life. He is in every business, in every trade, in every profession and he is generally known by the smile that follows his back whenever he leaves any gathering of his equals.

Objectionable as he is in his own trade or profession, this man is much more objectionable in the domestic sphere. As a brother, as a son, as a son-in-law or as a brother-in-law this man insists not only in taking interest in the affairs of his relatives, but on forcing his own decision on us. If he has married your daughter, he will immediately take your whole family into hand and decide how the rest of your sons and daughters are to be disposed of. If he has married your sister, that seems to confer on him a direct right to decide your future. He will tell you why you will be unhappy if you marry that particular man you have set your heart upon marrying. The mere fact that you love the man and he loves you means nothing to him. He knows that this is bound to end in disaster. He knows that you do not know your mind. Or if you know it, you are sure to change it later. He knows that the man is no good. Absolutely no good. And he himself knows a particularly nice and good young man whom you should see. The mere fact that that man is a gambler and a drunkard and up to his ears in debt means nothing. You must take your brother-in-law's advice and sail in and marry him. After all, your brother-in-law has married your sister. You must not forget that most important fact.—(Courtesy All-India Radio).



**Lovely, lacy little wheels are just the thing to join into a rich-looking dinner cloth. But you'll find them equally attractive as a luncheon cloth, for buffet set and runners, or even as a bed-spread. With No. 30 cotton, the motifs are about 3 1/2 inches in diameter; using heavy cotton will make them somewhat larger.**

**(Copyright)**

# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

# Fighters On An Invisible Front

## BY A CZECH WORKER

The scene in the German-occupied Czechoslovakia changed a great deal in 1941. What had been a lingering conflict before, a sort of silent tug-of-war between the oppressors and the oppressed, broke into open battle last fall, not a battle in the military sense for the time being.

The plain countryside of the Czech provinces, surrounded on three sides by German territory, does not lend itself to guerilla warfare on the model of the heroic Serbs. In the Czech battle the fighting is done in factories and on railway tracks and the victims fall in front of firing squads and on the galleries of prison yards.

So far the net result of this conflict has been a 40 per cent decrease in the output of the Czech armament industry and a considerable hampering of railway transport. The loss of production in one factory alone meant the loss of equipment for a complete armoured division for the Germans.

### Acts of Sabotage

The appearance of mysterious defects in weapons and engine-parts produced in Czech factories, an epidemic of mistakes in sorting out ammunition, a spate of industrial fires, the puncturing of German oil tank wagons by the hundred, displaced rails and cut cables—all these testify to the secret but efficient work of Czech fighters on an invisible front.

When the Germans fail to discover the original perpetrators of the acts of resistance, they resorted to wholesale reprisals. The "blood-stained" Heydrich, when he arrived at Prague at the end of last September, had 400 men executed of whom only a minority were actually connected with the industries and railways affected.

At the beginning of October Heydrich's chief, Himmler, came to Prague to see how his assistant was getting on. The visit was celebrated by nine more executions. But shortly afterwards Heydrich piped down.

### Oppressors' Greatest Worry

While executions remained routine, their monthly number was considerably reduced and Heydrich talked to Czech workers in what he thought was a conciliatory manner. He even promised them shoes and a bigger fat ration if they would be good. But recent reports and, above all, the constant appeals of the Czech puppet government to the Czech people not to follow instructions from London show that they do not want to be good.

—A B.B.C. Talk

# THE GERMAN WAY OF LIFE (Continued from Page 4)

German officer corps. Such rivalries go back beyond the memory of man; they are carried on from generation to generation. And I believe they outdo in intensity of feeling any other emotion many German officers possess.

The professional German officer is first of all interested in the opinion of his comrades and cares very little what the rest of the world thinks. This helps to explain how the German Army, led by men brought up in the old school, can still serve the regime of Hitler, which runs so contrary to many of their deepest traditions. Germany is a soldiers' paradise and these military men are professionals. They shut their eyes to what goes on outside army circles and simply say they are not interested in politics.

We have heard much of German efficiency. This does not mean that Germans achieve maximum results in the shortest possible time. It refers rather to a certain thoroughness and doggedness, a persistence in any endeavour. In common practice Germans often fail to reach American standards of efficiency. When the first Ford assembly line was set up in Germany employees fainted—not because of demands upon their muscles but because they were not accustomed to thinking so rapidly. Germany is still largely in the "icebox age"—but one never sees an iceman alone; there are always two icemen carrying even the smallest cake of ice between them. German freight and passenger trains always carry large crews than we use for much longer trains in the United States.

## Tendency to Excess

Another characteristic of the German mind is its tendency to excess. The Germans don't like to give up any course of action until they have carried it to the farthest limits. This is in general an admirable trait, but it sometimes leads them into absurdities. They are willing to take greater pains than most other Western peoples, to take the trouble to do things that another nation would feel were hardly worth doing. In the field of scholarship and research this has carried them far indeed. To-day, however, this trait is particularly apparent in the German Army, which strives for complete perfection. Nothing is ever good enough for the German General Staff. This policy has driven plenty of German officers into the insane asylum, but it has produced the most marvellous military machine ever constructed.

The same German tendency toward excess was shown in the last war, when the country fought on until it had become a mere shell, in the inflation which was carried to fantastic lengths not even reached by the Soviet rouble, and in the present orgy of Nationalist Socialist stupidities in which the German people have for a time utterly repudiated religious principles, philosophical ed the most marvellous military which made Germany great.

Germans as a whole have difficulty in knowing when to stop. They do things so well that they are always inclined to overdo them, and too much of anything is an evil in itself. Germany aspires to be a modern counterpart of Rome, but she can never be a modern Greece because of this essential lack of moderation and sanity in German thinking. If life were a science, the Germans would have us all beaten; but life is an art. It cannot be merely learned—it must be felt and perceived. This is a fortunate thing for the rest of us.

## Shame Of Versailles

The Germans are uncertain in the very depth of their souls. They have not arrived at a stable and balanced attitude towards life or towards the world in general. The German soul is in conflict with itself. Some historians are inclined to blame the division of the country into Catholic and Protestant blocs; others the fact that German political unity has been so recently achieved; still others the fact that the German people live in the center of Europe with no natural boundaries at their frontiers and have been pulled this way and that by outside attractions.

Whatever the cause, this inner conflict is profoundly important in considering the German character. It prevents them from ever coming to rest. It keeps them uneasy and unsatisfied and leads to the widespread inferiority complex which has had such fearful results in nazism. German assertiveness is merely a natural attempt to cover up an inner uncertainty. When the Germans invade other countries and proclaim their superiority they are at heart trying to convince themselves that they are really a great people. The tragedy is that such proof is unnecessary—they are a great people. They do not need to prove it by curtailing the rights of others.

For a proud, vigorous but unsatisfied race the humiliations of the Treaty of Versailles had a most unfortunate effect. Thoughtful Germans brooded upon the confession of Germany's sole guilt in the World War. It poisoned their whole thinking. The skies were not blue and the birds did not sing for them until this insult had been wiped out in blood.

For this deep psychological reason, appeasement has been utterly impossible. No voluntary readjustment of the European map by peaceful agreements negotiated at the conference table would wipe out Germany's humiliation—only blood could do that. I have heard Nazi speakers proclaim: "We must restore the Germany of Bismarck, when we were feared and respected by other countries." Only by putting their feet upon the necks of other peoples could the Germans recover that sense of superiority which gave them inner satisfaction. In a way it is true to assert that the mass mind of Germany is at present slightly mad, in spite of the fact that individual Germans appear completely sane and extremely intelligent.

## So What?

It is a mistake to think, as many people do, that the Germans are profoundly ignorant about what is going on in the rest of the world. We underestimate their sources of information, their intelligence and their cynicism. The German people even now get a great deal of information from foreign radio broadcasts and from smuggled, mouth-to-mouth reports of what other nations are thinking and doing. Their attitude is "So what?" They know they are unpopular. They would dearly like to be loved and appreciated, but somehow a prejudiced world has never valued them fairly. So much the worse for the world. We can quote the German political phrase:

Und willst du nicht mein Bruder sein,
Dann schlag ich dir den Schaedel ein.

("And if you won't be my brother, I'll crack your skull.")

The Germans are better informed and more intelligent than we think, but they are also deeply pessimistic about the ideals and institutions of the Western civilized world. All people are naturally somewhat selfish. The Nazis consider this unattractive side of human nature to be a virtue. They preach selfishness and egotism. Continental Europeans have been brought up in a hard school. They have been so crowded together that they have always been more or less under pressure. They have not had our opportunities for developing the softer and kinder side of life. In general, Europeans have hard hearts and hard heads, while we Americans have soft hearts and soft heads.

The Nazi ideal of selfishness and the virtue of being hard has made cynics even of the youngsters. A few years ago a group of Hitler Youth were in our home visiting my own son. I said to them, "Now, when you boys are out on an all-night campfire in the woods and no grown-ups are around, what do you talk about?" One young fellow answered, "The last time we had an all-night campfire we had some paper and pencils and we were figuring out how much money Hitler, Goebbels and Goering are worth, how much they have made on their publishing business, their advertising rackets and the confiscated Jewish businesses they have taken over." Such an answer shows that German youth have not lost their power to think, but boys brought up in such an atmosphere may be a danger to themselves and their neighbours later on.

## Pathological Thinking

The German mind likes to be profound. Germans are long and deep thinkers. They love mental puzzles and abstract philosophies. They can pursue a line of thought to the bitter end and wind up away off in the blue. They don't have lazy minds. They don't muddle through. They think their way through problems. But they often start on false premises or think backward instead of forward.

It seems to me that, on the whole, the Nazi philosophy will prove inadequate for the German spirit because of its lack of content. It has no Marxian dialectic, no body of scholastic dogma. As a religion it is too cheap and shoddy to replace the body of the Christian teaching which Germany shares with the rest of the Western world. We must not forget that for nearly 2,000 years some of the greatest brains in history have been employed in raising the edifice of Christian theology. If this is to be scrapped in Germany and replaced by some hurriedly erected philosophical scheme, the dream of half-educated perverts like Rosenberg or Von Schirach, the German people will in the long run refuse to be persuaded. They demand too much of their philosophies. They don't want their thinking made too cheap or easy—that gives them neither intellectual nor spiritual satisfaction.

To my way of thinking, there is a pathological flavour to Nazi thinking. It does not seem quite healthy or sane. The Bolsheviks have taught the world how cruel a totalitarian government can be. Theirs has been a savage, bloody, heartless cruelty. The Nazis have added a perverted, diseased, obscene flavour to their cruelty. All this seems to be the work not of a savage, barbaric mind but of a warped and diseased mind.

## Cultural Desert

Russia has always been a primitive country. Much of the cruelty there is simply the result of ignorance, callousness and carelessness. The Nazi cruelty is far more horrible because it represents a degeneration of once splendid German civilization, tearing down some of the finest things the human mind ever created. The Nazis seem to have a sure instinct in destroying whatever is good or wholesome in the life of the German people. They identify good literature accurately and then ban it. They know good drama or motion pictures, and keep them out. They even know correct grammar, but seldom use it. The only kind of jokes heard on the Nazi stage or printed in the Nazi papers are smutty jokes; for the Nazis seem to object to wit as a dangerous device which should not be encouraged.

It does not seem possible to me that the German people can long be satisfied with this sort of diet. There was a time, not so long ago, when Berlin probably was producing more first-class plays than any other city. What are the people thinking about now who made up the audiences then? Not all of them are refugees by any means. Now they live in a cultural desert, with nothing but Dr. Goebbels's radio programmes and scraps of newspapers which contain only High Command communiques and propaganda.

Germans as a rule are individualistic in their thinking, but act in the mass. This may seem a paradox, but it is really so. Each German likes to work out for himself his personal philosophy and his own private relation to the universe. He is prepared to defend his own position in vigorous argument, or at least what passes for argument. It is very difficult to harmonize and unify German thinking; but on the other hand, the Germans seem able to divorce their thinking from their action more sharply than we do.

## Passive State

When it comes to practical affairs of daily life, the Germans act all very much alike. They have adopted for convenience at least, a fairly uniform pattern of conduct. No doubt they are now busily trying to reconcile their personal philosophies with the accepted Nazi standard of conduct. No doubt by some strange process many of them will be able to reconcile themselves in some tolerable fashion. If they are unable to do this, they will simply quit thinking at all, at least for the duration of the present war. If some one asks what the German people think about Hitler, the answer is: "Most of them don't think at all. They just accept him as they do the weather."

It has taken a long and severe training to bring the German people to this passive state. Particularly in Prussia, the Hohenzollerns worked for generations toward this end. Frederick the Great had a thoughtful, skeptical and inquiring mind; but he didn't approve of too much intellectual activity among his subjects. He ordered the authorities to plant fruit trees all along the highways—even to-day German roads are lined with plum, apple and pear trees. He ordered Prussian farmers to devote a certain part of their acreage to potatoes—and made that vegetable the staple diet of the German nation.

Germans have long been accustomed to obey authority. Anyone who can seize the reins of power, put up official placards on the streets and give announcements over the radio can expect the support of most of the public. Every German has at heart a longing to be respectable, or, in German, anstaendig. It is not respectable openly to criticize or disobey constituted authority. Germans will gladly give their lives on the field of battle, but they have never learned civic courage. For them it is not only dangerous but disgraceful to disobey the government.

I remember once getting off the train in Berlin and finding a large crowd of Germans waiting at the gate of the station to give up their tickets and go away about their business. For some unaccountable reason the ticket collector was absent, but the gate was open. I came along, threw my ticket on the floor; and then the Germans timidly did the same. I expect that if they had not had the example of a foreigner, they might be waiting there yet.

I was often tempted to see what would happen if some morning I hung a swastika flag out of my windows in Berlin. I would have been willing to bet that every one else on the street would assume that some new national holiday had been proclaimed, which they had overlooked, and immediately hang out their flags too. I never got around to trying this, because I couldn't bear the idea of buying a swastika flag in the first place.

---

The young couple were gazing into each other's eyes and sighing soulfully. Suddenly a thought occurred to Donald.

"Ye ken, Maggie," he murmured. "I'm no' much tae look at."

"Aye," agreed Maggie, "but ye'll be out at work most of the day."

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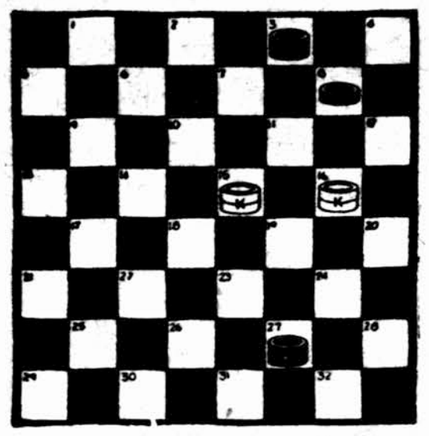
FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 22

## DRAW OR WIN?



This game can end in a draw or White can be made to win. Can you figure out how White can conquer the Black? It is White's turn to move.

## BLOCKS BY 15

*WHILE playing with his set of blocks, each of which bore on one side one of the 10 digits from 1 to 0, young Lester learned that by arranging nine of the blocks in three rows of three blocks each, the figures from 1 to 9 would total 15 when added horizontally, vertically and diagonally. How did he place the blocks to produce this result?*

## PARTY STUNTS

SPELL out several words beginning with "M-a-c," such as "M-a-c-l-o-u-d," "M-a-c-ph-e-r-s-o-n," M-a-c-k-i-n-t-o-s-h," etc., and after spelling each word, ask those present to pronounce the word just spelled. The last word spelled should be "M-a-c-h-i-n-e-r-y," and the attempts to pronounce it will usually begin with the emphasis on "Mac."

●

***Pat on the top of your head with your left hand while you brush the lower hollow of your back with your right hand in a sort of up and down motion. It looks easy—but try it.***

●

**Place a coin on the palm of your outstretched hand and then challenge someone to brush it off with a clothes brush. It just can't be done.**

●

**After the ice cream has been served and eaten, find out who would like a second portion. Place those who respond with their backs against a wall and their heels touching the baseboard. Then place on the floor in front of each a plate of ice cream and say he can have it if he can bend down and pick it up without moving the position of his feet. Try as they will, the ice cream cannot be reached.**

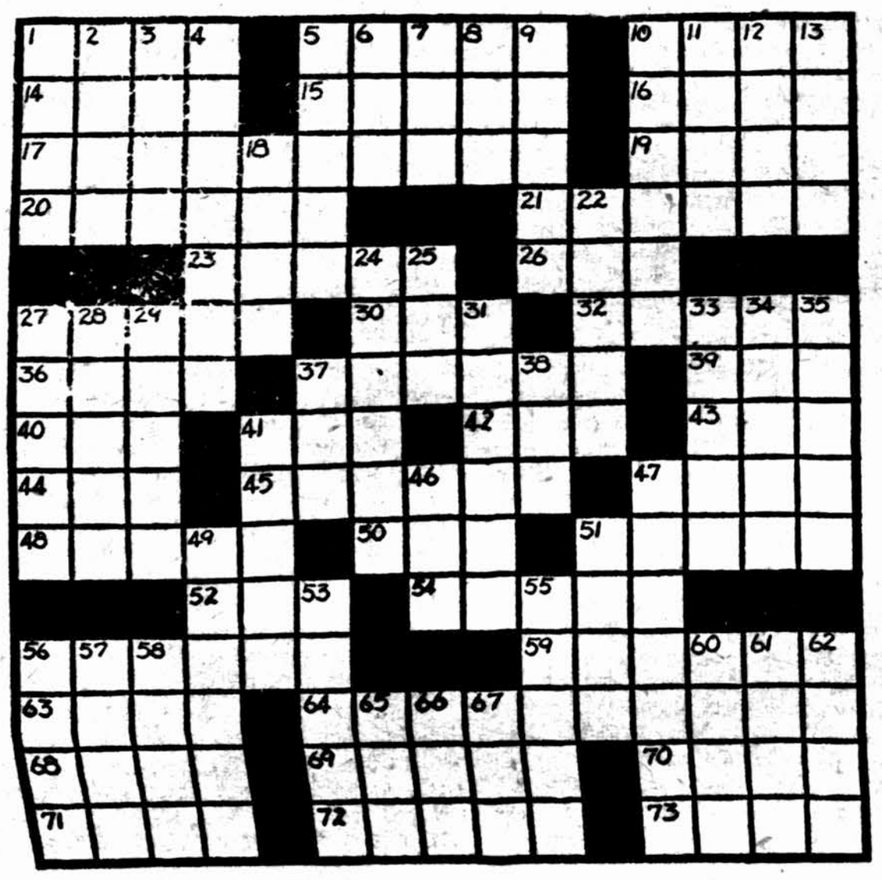
●

**Throw 12 matches on the table and ask someone to pick up one and leave only nine on the table. The secret is to spell out NINE with the 11 remaining matches.**

## SCRAMBLED CITIES

Rearrange these and get the names of Canadian cities:

1. NIPIWGEN
2. NOTTROO
3. LOMARTEN
4. CREDLANEL
5. AXILHAF
6. VOCNAVERU
7. TAWAOT



**HORIZONTAL**

1—Abode
5—What was the former name of Taliaa?
10—Poker stake
14—Death notice
15—Land that has been tilled
16—Rip
17—What American president married Martha Custis?
19—What is the missing name of the well-known writer of fairy tales: "—— Christian Andersen?"
20—Total
21—Come forth
23—Cavities open at one end
26—Male offspring
27—Where did the German break-through occur in the French lines during World War II?
30—Utilize
32—Introduce
36—Object of worship
37—Book of hymns in the Old Testament
39—Metric measure
40—Snare
41—Article of apparel
42—Body of water
43—Term used in tennis
44—Japanese rice paste
45—Home state of Senator McNary
47—Knot
48—Medical suffix denoting disease
50—Propel a boat
51—Island in the Gulf of Riga
52—Born
54—Apart
56—What region of India is famous for its tigers?
59—Grooves
63—Above
64—The assailing of traditional beliefs
68—Rend asunder
69—Claw of a bird of prey
70—Otherwise
71—Malt liquors
72—Hard black mineral
73—Assassinated

**VERTICAL**

1—English general in American Revolution
2—City in Scotland
3—Fog
4—Treating of morals
5—Hindu queen
6—Unit of work
7—Large tub
8—Bustle
9—Narrow paths
10—Capital of Greece
11—At hand
12—Aroma
13—Language of Scottish Highlanders
18—Persia
22—Quiet, colorless
24—Famous Indian fighter
25—Biblical name
27—On what mount did Moses receive the Ten Commandments?
28—Dropsy
29—Lavishes affection on
31—Jostles
33—Nimbuses
34—Wear away
35—Revolt
37—Equality
38—Adult male
41—First of the Hebrew minor prophets
46—Tibetan gazelle
47—Instruments used in sewing
49—What French painter painted "La Source"?
51—Pertaining to a lyric poem
53—Choicest part
55—Banter or ridicule
56—Dry Adriatic wind
57—Wickedness
58—Granulated glacial snow
60—Excoriate
61—Sentient being
62—Merganser
65—Rotating piece
66—Diminutive suffix
67—Neither

# A POET OF THE PEOPLE

*(Continued from page 5)*

embodies all the visions and aspirations of the people of the new age—the age of freedom and absolute liberty."

"Baji Rout" and "Palli-Sree" are two of his most remarkable works. "Baji Rout", the boatman boy of 12 who preferred the bullets of the troops to lowering down the banner of the Proja Mandal of which he was a member has been immortalised in the former. It breathes a dignified elegiac note—and bears the solemn stamp of the poet's personality. To quote a Contemporary Oriya Journal of Criticism, "the book occupies an important place in the national life of Orissa". Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has translated the whole book in English. The opening passage of the book runs:—

"This is no funeral-flame, comrade!
No funeral-fame. but freedom's leaping flame
To cleave the country's dark of death and shame:
A sacrificial mystery
Of death turned life...Flame beyond Price!
Lo, you have offered unto history
The century's supremest bud of breath.
Extremest symbol of high sacrifice.—
Our boatman-boy, proud conqueror of death!!

* * *

Time hath discovered in that little form
The authentic leader of the starving folk.
Fire-laurelled boatman of the country who
Will steer it like a boat and bring it through!!

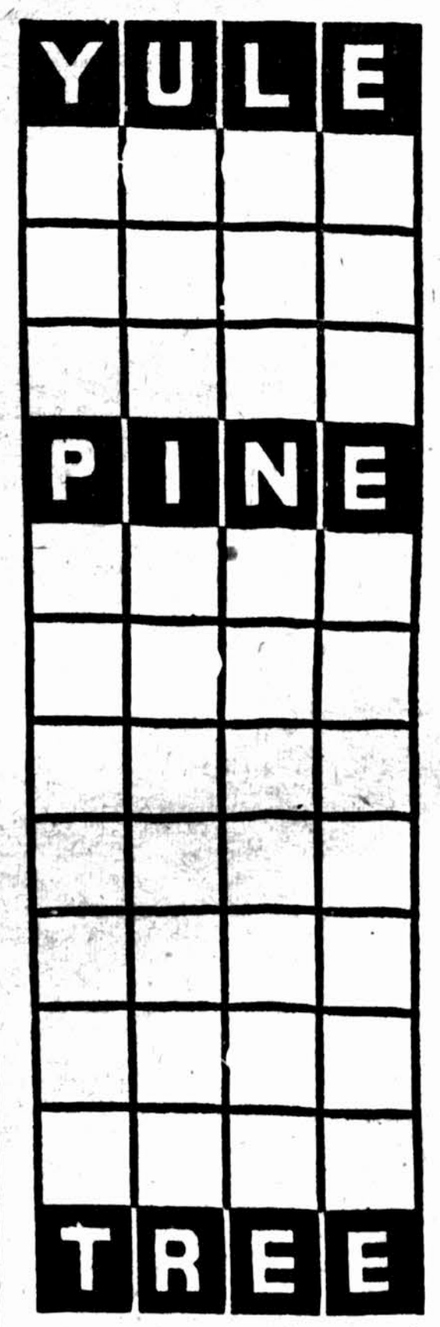
His "Palli-Sree" is a new experiment in building up the structures of a mass literature. In this book he has depicted the life of the people with its native beauty and simplicity. The book marks the growth of a new school of writing in Orissa which recognises the potential dignity of "the average humanity" and interprets the little tragedies and comedies of the people from a most scientific and historic view point. The language is as close as possible to the speaking language of the people and the pictures are quite homely and familiar. Lyrical perfection, dainty polish and exquisitively simple style combined with a haunting rhythm and rich aesthetic value endears the book to everybody. A highly sophisticated intellectual mind as well as an illiterate peasant of the village will find equal pleasure in going through the homely lines of this unique book. The book possesses wide and lavish interest, supreme fertility, objective lucidity and profound music.

Rout Roy is to-day the most pleasant personality in the public life of Orissa. His versatile genius, pleasant manners and smart and genial response to the objective conditions of life charge his works with vaster meanings and invest them with wider appeals and influence. Far from the dirty intricacies of the political life of Orissa, he exercises a silent and abiding influence on the formation of a new outlook among the members of the new and coming generation.

Some of his works have already been rendered into English by Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the well-known poet and playwright of India.

The English and Hindi versions of Rout Roy's works, when published, will acquaint India with a most modern and entertaining poet of India who, neglected and unrecognised now, blooms like a wild flower in vast obscurity. Time will discover in this tender poet of 27 an authentic artiste of the people who lives for the people, writes for the people and cherishes a secret ambition to die for the people.

## WORD-LADDER




**Appropriate for this week is this word-ladder, by which you can go from *yule* to *tree*, reaching *pine* on the way, in 12 steps. Change only one letter each time, leaving a good word with each change.**

# GANDHIJI'S FIFTH SON

*(Continued From Page 21)*

Jamnalal could not brook the insult to the National flag and took up the challenge of the Government. He organized the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha and was himself arrested and sentenced to one-and-a-half year's imprisonment and Rs. 3,000 fine. This Satyagraha lasted several months and, according to an official statement, 1,193 persons were imprisoned during its course. Ultimately, the authorities came down, a settlement was arrived at and all the Flag Satyagraha prisoners were released. On coming out of jail, after the successful issue of the movement, Seth Jamnalal received many congratulatory messages, among which the following telegram from (late) Maulana Mohammad Ali the most striking:

"Well done my brave Bania. Longing touch your feet. Kitchlue joins."

### *Risked His Life To Save Muslims*

Sometime after, there was a communal riot in Nagpur, where Seth Jamnalal happened to reach on a private business. He got down from his car on seeing a clash between Hindu and Muslim mobs, without caring for his own safety. In attempting to save several Muslims who were lying injured, he himself was hit with a lathi and sustained serious hurt. Still he did not leave the place till he was able to take the injured Muslims out of danger.

Seth Jamnalal's personal life was very simple and economical. That is one reason how he was able to give away so much for charities. He was one of the founders of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in 1921. In 1925-26, he started the Sasta Sahitya Mandal at Ajmer, which has now its headquarters in New Delhi. The Gandhi Seva Sangh, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association owe a great deal to his organizing genius and occupied a major part of his time and activities. The educational institutions which have sprung up at Wardha bear eloquent testimony to his interest in the education of the youth. The All-India Goseva Sangh was the latest organization set up by him, but, as if the gods were jealous, he was removed from the scene of his activities before he could see the fruits of its work.—"Hindustan Times".

# India Salutes China

(Continued from Page 1)

has nine branches and is training to-day 50,000 new officers. The Japanese victories in the Pacific have so astounded the public that a similar gigantic victory like the one scored by the Chinese in Southern Honan Province—a Province where there were 4 lakhs of bandits in 1931—would be scarcely noticed. But the fact remains that the Chinese can hurl large forces and the Japanese army can still be "stopped cold in its tracks."

And then the very training, the Spartan training of the Chinese soldiers with also attempts to humanise them deserves attention. Soldiers building houses for peasants, digging irrigation ditches, turning rubble mess into a flower garden, hobnobbing with peasants are common features of an active army which is also trained in political science. "Do not desire money", "Love the people" scribbled in Chinese characters on loess cliffs, turned into barracks are always high ideals cherished by the new army. What a contracts to the high jinks and frolics of armies of a different nationality!

## *Industrial Wealth*

The soil of China, so vast in extent and varied in form, is rich in the minerals that make a country industrially great. At present she supplies the world market with tungsten and antimony and is one of the world's principal producers of tin. Her coal reserves were estimated at approximately 250 billion tons, enough to last almost 10,000 years at the present rate of consumption. Her iron reserves are estimated at more than one billion tons. She has substantial reserves of lead, copper and manganese. The number of Government operated mining concessions increased three-fold from 1937 to the first half of 1941.

As the port industrial centres were lost, China came upon new ores and fuels in the interior, with the result that her economic centre has been shifted to the south-west and north-west. According to the figures given by Dr. Wong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, factories removed to the interior, upto the end of 1940, numbered 450 and their equipment weighed 116,375 tons. Further, the National Resources Commission has established 71 "units"—29 in industry, 22 in mining and 20 in electrical engineering. The agricultural progress in the "Rice Bowl" is again due to science. Further improvements are still being undertaken, after the National Agricultural Administrative Conference adopted 102 resolutions and laid down a three-year agricultural programme, nearly a year ago.

## *Pride Of Nation*

To be a pilot is the pride of a Chinese. The five-year old modern Chinese Air Force which entered war with a handful of men and equipment may compartively make a speck in the sky, but in valour and daring has certainly blazed a trail of glory. Little mention has been made since Nanking days by the High Command about personal records, as it is the principle of the force that honour and glory belong to the squadron, not the individual. And even squadron records have been kept under cover.

But among the few exceptions made were that of Second-Lieutenant Yuan Hai-wen who made a forced landing behind the enemy lines at Shanghai, shot a number of Japanese and took his own life with the last bullet rather than surrender; First-Lieutenant Cheg Tsung-hui who sank a Japanese warship in Hangchow Bay by deliberately crashing his bomb-laden plane on her deck; and Second-Lt. Chen Hwai-min who rammed his damaged plane against a Japanese pursuit over Hankow. These men are still the talk of the nation.

What about the civic morale? Let us take Chungking, the war time capital where two great rivers turn and twist in great circles, cutting the rim of hills and coming together and again flowing on. For half a year, the capital is covered by clouds and sometimes cloaked in a mist or a fog. Still there were days like May 3 and 4, 1939 when at least 5,000 people were killed and untold thousands wounded.

That was their first experience and this huge toll was also due to paucity of dug-outs. Now the city has over a thousand dug-outs and like every other part of China it can also boast of machine-gun nests and batteries. Under a baptism of fire, a new city and a more congenial and suitable one, has emerged. Now the people of Chungking know what they should do if there is an air raid. They do not wait for the "two red balls" to appear. At the appearance of the first red ball, waves of unexcited people can just fold up their town, board up their shops, store away their valuables and hide themselves in caves, some of them, including society ladies who have abandoned their high-heeled shoes, clambering the hill for spacious dug-cuts. Casualties are now few and far between. The people of the new Hwei Sen Bridge, one of the most prosperous business sections, cannot be scared by ruins and shambles.

## *"Can Do"*

New China has learnt many things. Most important of them is a civic and co-operative sense which has led to the establishment of a net-work of Industrial Co-operatives, mostly managed by women.

These are the factors which have made New China and even those who were once beguiled by the surface conditions there have now discovered forces of convalescence and renewal. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, China's accredited leader, however, never once faltered, never doubted.

We can picture him now discussing with his wife in the dog-boned-shaped promontory the almost similar surface conditions in India which he saw so recently. May be, he is thinking of extending the 2,800-mile front in China to cover half the world's population. In spite of the invasion of the rikshas, western clothes and thermos bottles, he knows that China is essentially a country of rice and wheat and wickerbaskets and wheelbarrows which still creak and whimper and whine over unoiled axles and under dead-weight burdens.

Still he can mock at the enemy and knows that China has not yet shot her bolt. He will have perhaps found a similarity in surface conditions in India but doubtless, too, he must have been equally aware that under new circumstances, India, too, will rise to the occasion like her ancient friend, China. He knows that the streak of gold of which Jawaharlal Nehru spoke still shines and he must come to the conclusion that India will come into her own under different circumstances. As the Americans put it, he may nod his head and say "qui" which literally means "can do"!

# GANDHIJI'S FIFTH SON

(Continued from Page 6)

lity. Seth Bajaj was among the founders of the Bombay Stocks and Shares Market, one of the foundation directors of the New India Insurance Co., and for some time a director of the Tata Bank. In his business transactions he had close contacts with Tatas, Fazalbhai Karimbhai, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and other well-known businessmen of Bombay. The Bombay Chambers of Commerce, in the early stage of his business carrier, several times elected him to give evidence on its behalf before Government commissions and inquiries.

## *Disgust With Government*

Seth Jamnalal, before he joined the Congress and began to take active part in political life, was a great favourite with the Government. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1908 and was made a Rai Bahadur, in 1918. Besides several medals and certificates were also conferred on him. His relations with three successive heads of C.P. Government and the officials at Wardha and Nagpur were very cordial and he used to play the part of their host.

Even before Seth Jamnalal came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi he had been an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause of education, social reform and Swadeshi. Soon after Gandhiji's return from South Africa, he felt irresistibly attracted towards Gandhiji, for whom he entertained a high regard, having been a regular newspaper reader since his early boyhood. After his contact with Gandhiji, his residence at Wardha became the rendezvous of Congress leaders, as it had been of high officials before. This was intolerable to the bureaucracy and efforts were made to wean him away from nationalist influences.

In 1918, the Commissioner of Nagpur sent for him through the Collector of Wardha. When Seth Bajaj went to meet him, the Commissioner had before him on his table a heavy file, which possibly consisted of C.I.D. reports about him. The following is the gist of the interesting conversation that took place at this interview:—

Commissioner.—Do you pay visits to Mr. Gandhi?

Bajaj.—Yes, I do; for I entertain a reverence towards him.

C.—Have you had some of the political leaders as your guests?

B.—Yes

C.—Do you realize that you are much respected by Government and they have a great regard for you?

B.—Yes, I know that

C.—That is the reason why I have called you to explain

B.—That is all right. But does it necessarily follow that I share the political opinions of those who stay with me as my guests? If you have got any complaint about my political activities, then, I am prepared to explain to you the reasons. But, if the Government want that, notwithstanding my political differences with them, I should not meet those friends who are serving the country according to their light, that is asking for too much.

C.—Your visits to Mr. Gandhi and the staying of political leaders with you may not have any bad effect on you. You are a wise man and should know that it has an adverse effect on other people. Hence, you ought to be careful and break off with these persons.

B.—Whatever political opinions my friends and acquaintances may hold if they come to my place I must offer them my hospitality. I am such an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi that I cannot break off my relations with him.

C.—(With some show of temper) Then the Chief Commissioner will not come to perform the opening ceremony of the new building of your school.

B.—If the Chief Commissioner will not come, that is his pleasure; how can I help it?

The Commissioner thumped his table and said: "You have begun to cultivate these persons after getting a Rai Bahadurship from the Government".

Seth Bajaj replied that he never sought Rai Bahadurship and it was wrong to say that his contacts with these persons were made subsequent to his becoming a Rai Bahadur. If the C.I.D did not report them earlier, it was a mistake of the department. "If you like I shall prove from my papers that my relations with them are of much earlier date than the conferment of Rai Bahadurship.

Commissioner: All right; you had better meet the Collector and come to a settlement.

Bajaj: I do not see if there is anything to be settled. Those persons who have stayed with me will be able to stay in future also. When many Government officials known to me, some of whom have not got any moral character and for whom I do not entertain the least regard, can and do stay as my guests there is no reason why I should not be hospitable to those who are serving the country and are men of high moral calibre. It is too much for the Government, to expect that because of political differences I should have nothing to do with them.

Seth Jamnalal left the Commissioner after giving this reply, but the incident created profound disgust in his mind towards officialdom's underhand methods and thereafter he tried to unmesh himself from its clutches.

## *Political Life*

Seth Jamnalal's political life commenced in 1917 when he attended the Calcutta Congress but he did not take any active part in Congress politics till 1920. In this year, the Congress held its annual session at Nagpur and he was elected the chairman of its Reception Committee. At this very session, he was elected Treasurer of the Congress which place he occupied till the time of his death.

In 1921 when Gandhiji started the non-co-operation movement, Seth Jamnalal gave up the title of Ra Bahadu and threw himself heart and soul into the movement. This movement was withdrawn after the Chauri Chaura tragedy. The withdrawal caused disappointment and dejection in Congress ranks. On April 13, 1923, there was a National flag procession at Nagpur in memory of the Jallianwala Bagh Day. This procession was dispersed by the police, the flag was snatched away and volunteers carrying the flag were arrested and sentenced. Seth

(Continued On Page 20)

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# Bomb, Bomber And The Bombed! (Continued from Page 3)

equation between energy, gravity, and that loose, treacherous medium, the air. His, like all great arts, is an art that largely conceals itself. Behind the smooth airfoils are intricate bracings; behind the bland rubbers are pulsating devices; within the shining hubcap are beautifully adjusted gears for feathering the propeller blades; within the engine are pistons and cams and valves, machined and timed to ultimate nicety to feed the hot hearts of the combustion chambers wherein power is repeatedly released.

From 30,000 feet up, the haze over the earth has a steel grey look, a metallic mistiness in which the conventional details of geography gradually dissolve; and the higher the airman climbs, the more deeply is he impressed by the steady shrinkage of his planet and the plunging reach of the eye. Up in these planeless depths the winds blow with singular strength, and save for the stars, only the cobwebs of cirrus clouds and the little rounded domes of altocumulus rise above the level of vision. The upper air is endless and remote, and many a test pilot, who has been up there has been moved to say of it, "It gives me a creepy feeling."

In the two mile stage between 30,000 and 40,000 feet the temperature, dropping from 40 to 73 degrees below zero, has the knife like edge of polar cold. The barometric pressure, dwindling to not quite two-tenths of an atmosphere, yields less and less for a wing to bite on and for a man to breathe. Cold and thin air do strange things to an airplane. The greased bearings on control surface stiffen and become hard and sometimes impossible to move. Instruments fail, and the hydraulic systems operating the bomb bays and landing gears freeze up.

At these heights if an aircraft is bewitched, a man is even more so. The higher he goes the more dangerously he exposed himself to anoxia (oxygen difficiency) and aero-embolism (the airman equivalent of the divers bends). At 15,000 ft. a pilot can manoeuvre and fight for perhaps an hour, without oxygen. At 25,000 feet he would have to be a strong man to live out half an hour. At 35,000 feet he must breathe pure oxygen to survive. Another mile or so and not even pure oxygen will save him because the blood stream cannot absorb oxygen to the saturation required for consciousness. As he climbs towards and beyond 35,000 feet, the nitrogen released by the declining atmospheric pressure begins to bubble and froth in the bloodstream. A gunner in his turret may find a leg or arm suddenly paralysed. If one of these bubbles forms at the base of the brain cutting off the supplies to the higher centres, he will fall helpless over the controls and may even die. There have also been instances in Europe of fighting planes that crashed out of the sky, without a bullet having grazed them.

To exist and function as a combat unit eight miles up, then, the pilot has to carry not only oxygen but also a tolerable pressure aloft. This means a pressure cabin, maintaining atmospheric pressures equivalent to 8,000 and 12,000 feet, depending on the task to be done, and the type of plane used.

## Three Stresses

The special stresses to which a military pilot is subjected, particularly when at war, fall chiefly into three categories. (1) Air neurosis, which is breakdown of co-ordination, caused by flying in exciting and dangerous circumstances; (2) Lack of oxygen at high altitudes, a physiological condition in which the chief danger is the subtle attack on the judgment of the pilot; (3) The "black-out" caused by the effect of centrifugal force on the blood stream during the turn out from a high dive. The upward (centrifugal) force of the plane, when it is coming out of a dive, is five times the force of gravity during the change of direction. This makes the pilot's body five times heavier and forces the blood to the lower parts. Then the visual mechanism, being peculiarly sensitive to lack of oxygen, fails to function, and a dark curtain flashes over the instrument board. This may last up to two seconds. Not all pilots can bear this strain and consequently dive-bomber pilots are specially selected and kept on a strict diet.

## Bombs

Coming to bombs, the question arises: What purpose is served by knowing the difference between one type of bomb and another? Actually there are some very good reasons why we should know these differences which are closely linked to the general problem of A.R.P. Different types of targets are attacked with different types of bombs. There is no such thing as a uniform bomb for all targets. To illustrate the point. Supposing the target for destruction is a rail-road terminal, or a railway marshalling yard. The type of bomb suitable for this purpose would be the 100 lbs. Smaller bombs would be just waste, and since quite a few do not hit the target the extent of damage be negligible. A railway bridge on the other hand would require quite the opposite treatment. A heavy bomb might crash through the bridge, by sheer velocity and weight, and not explode. In such a case the light 100 lb., with not much penetrating power, would make a good job of it. Fortified positions can only be dealt with by the armour piercing type or the very heavy. Aerodromes are usually attacked with Fragmentation bombs that explode on the surface and damage aircraft on the ground or hangars nearby. Light bombs may also be used to 'hole' the ground in order to prevent aircraft from taking off.

Since different targets require different treatment, it follows that different protection is required for different localities. Areas adjoining railway junctions and fortified spots need better protection. The deep underground shelter would solve the problem. Localities neighbouring on aerodromes or bridges could manage with comparatively light shelters that are not underground

There are five general types of bombs. The Chemical bombs weighing 30 to 500 lbs, is meant for spreading smoke screens and carrying out gas attacks. The incendiary bomb (2 to 100 lbs.) sets fires. These may be dropped singly or in the form of the 'Bread Basket' i.e., 28 at a time; or alternatively a plane could unload its entire contents over a given area. The Fragmentation bomb (25 to 55 lbs.) sprays steel fragments against grounded planes, troops and civilians. Demolition bombs (100 to 4,000 lbs.) destroy buildings and fortifications by the terrific pressure of their explosion. The demolition bomb may have either a medium or light-weight case, the former has greater penetrative power and is used against such substantial targets as railway yards and docks, while light-case bombs are effective against aerodromes, factories, and frame or brick buildings. The type known as the Armour Piercing, which have very heavy cases, are designed for use against warships and fortifications. The accompanying chart shows general bomb classifications. Each has many members differing in size, materials, and design. As the family of three 300 lb bombs indicates, a bomb of any particular weight may have either a light, medium, or armour piercing case. The thickness of case determines how far a bomb can penetrate without breaking up. Although these three different bombs are of equal weight, strike with equal force, their penetrative powers differ.

## Aerial Mines

Besides bombs there are various types of Aerial Mines. Their advantage is that they are comparatively cheap to manufacture and the extent of damage they can do is a colossal. These mines are about 8 by 4 ft. by 4ft. They are carried under the fuselage and released over the target. The mine drifts down by means of a parachute and explodes a few feet above ground. The horizontal blast is three to four times that of a medium bomb and the area of destruction very great. Then there is the Torpedo, which also can be dropped over towns and civilian areas. Such instances have been few and the Torpedo is mostly used against warships The cost (£2,000) is prohibitive. Moreover it has been found by experience that bombs can do the job better.

Of course there is always something new to be expected. In the bombing of London and other British towns the Germans used new type of bomb that was half explosive and half incendiary. The Japanese are rumoured to be using a new type of Armour Piercing bomb. They are also reputed to have perfected an incendiary that keeps smouldering for days.

Contrary to popular belief, bombs do not explode easily. The main explosive, usually T. N. T. (Tri-nitrotoluene), or Atamol is so inert that a rifle bullet fired through it may cause no reaction Hence the necessity for a fuse assembly. The little propeller on the nose protects a firing pin, which makes the bomb safe to handle. When the bomb falls air resistance spins the propeller until it screws off and falls away, exposing the pin. On impact the pin jams back against the 'primer'. a small highly sensitive charge which ignites the booster, which in turn ignites the main explosive. Most bombs carry tail fuses as insurance against defective functioning of the nose fuse. In tail fuses the pin is driven against the 'primer' by its forward momentum as the bomb strikes.

When an aircraft is shot down in combat and crashes to earth bombs do not explode. If an aircraft were pointed at an objective and crashed into it no other damage would be done other than that caused by the impact of the plane itself.

---

The old age pensions' officer was questioning an elderly woman with a meal worthy of a nobler cause.

"And now," he said, "we come to two important questions: Have you ever been in receipt of parish relief?"

"Never!" answered the woman.

The officer turned to the last question on the list

"Tell me," he said, "have you ever been in the hands of the police?"

Shyly she hung her head."

"Come, come," he said; "tell me the truth."

"Well," she whispered at last, "I don't see as it's any business of the Government, but in my young days I was a cook, and you know, girls will be girls: but still"—proudly—"he was a sergeant!"

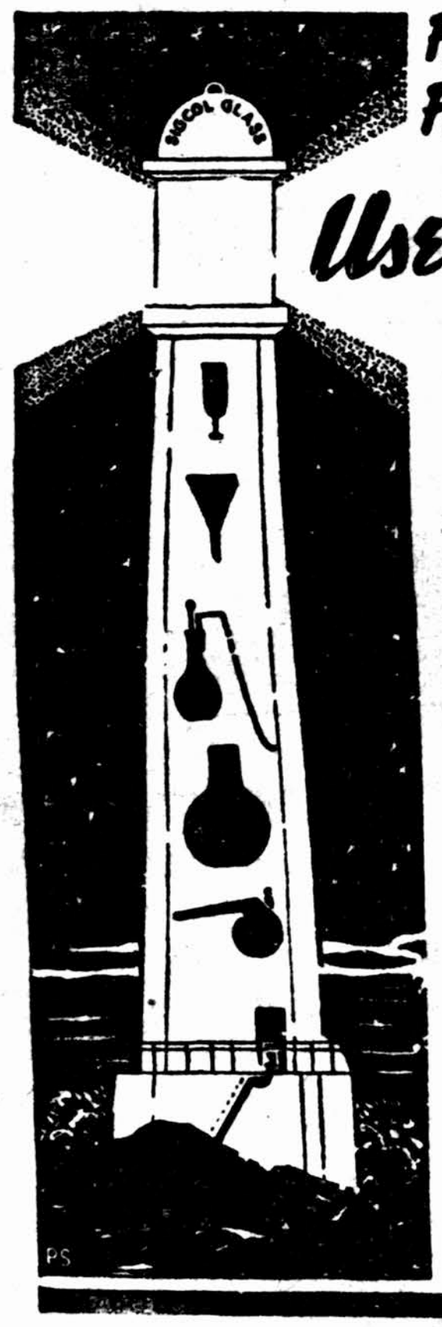
## PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

**Checker Puzzle:** W 16 to 11; B 27 to 23; W 11 to 4; B 8 to 7; W 4 to 8; B 7 to 2 to draw, 7 to 11 to continue; W 15 to 19; B 11 to 4; W 19 to 26; B 4 to 8; W 26 to 23; B 8 to 11; W 23 to 19, White winning.

**Word-Ladder:** YULE, mule, mile, mine, PINE, fine, find, fend, feed, feet, fret, free, TREE.

**Soldier's Dream:** There would be no way of knowing what the soldier was dreaming about.

**Scrambled Cities:** 1. Winnipeg; 2. Toronto; 3. Montreal; 4. Callender; 5. Halifax; 6. Vancouver; 7. Ottawa

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"Why do you think Ethel has great powers of imagination?"
"She's always looking in the glass admiring her beauty."

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

### UNHAPPY LANDING

Mr. Dash was always courteous to women. One day when he was airing his views on politeness he remarked that he had never seen an ugly woman. A woman standing near, who happened to have a flat nose overheard him and said: "Sir, look at me and confess that I am ugly!"

"Madam" replied Mr. Dash, "like the rest of your sex, you are an angel fallen from the skies, but it was not your fault that you happened to land on your nose."

### TARGET

A darts match was in progress at the local pub, and everyone was watching the game with great interest with the exception of one old man who was peacefully reading his paper.

Sunddenly one of the darts glanced off the board and flicking past his face, pinned his paper to the table.

The start he gave upset his beer and, looking round with a pained expression he said "Oh, lord! It's the battle of "Astings again!"

### TAKING THE BLAME

At a dinner party the hostess during a lull in the conversation, gave a loud and rasping hiccup. A Frenchman sitting by her, immediately apologized as though he had committed the 'faux pas.'

When the women had left the dinning-room an American asked the Frenchman why he had acted in this manner.

"Ah, monsieur we are a chivalrous people," was the the reply "I saw that the lady was embarrassed, so tried to turn the blame to myself."

Presently the men joined the women. After a little while the American found himself in conversation with his hostess in the middle of a group of guests. Suddenly the hostess hiccupped again. This time the American turned to the guests and said. "Say, folk, this one's on me!"

* * *

Mr. McPherson gave some advice to his wife when they were expecting friends to tea.

"Just mind, Jeannie," he said, "to put the sugar-tongs in the basin, an' not a spoon."

"But we have no lump sugar in the hoose," she expostulated. "We've only granulated."

'I was mindin' that!" said McPherson

* * *

A Group of parachutists were receiving their final instruction before going up.

'Now remember," said the instructor "what you have to do. When your turn comes, jump through the hole, count ten, then put the ripcord. If the parachute doesn't open count ten again and pull the rip-cord again. When you reach land, you'll find motor cycles waiting, Bren guns and equipment."

Up they went in the plane Number Five's turn came. He dived through counted ten and pulled the cord. Nothing happened, so he counted ten a second time, and pulled the cord again. Still nothing happened.

"Just like the Army," he muttered, "No organization. When I get down I suppose there won't be any motor cycles!"

* * * *

Two cyclists pulled up for the night at a hotel.

"Well, I think," said the host "that you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather bed."

At two o'clock in the morning one of the cyclists roused his companion.

"Change places with me Dick," he groaned; "it's my turn to lie on the feather."

### EASY

An invitation to dinner had been sent to the new doctor. In reply the hostess received an absolutely illegible letter

"I must know if he accepts or decline," she declared.

"If I were you," suggested her husband. "I should take it to the chemist. Chemists can always read doctor's letters, however badly written."

The chemist looked at the sheet of notepaper which she had handed him, and without waiting for her explanation went into his dispensary and returned a few minutes later with a bottle which he handed over the counter.

"There you are, madam," he said "That will be two shillings."

* * *

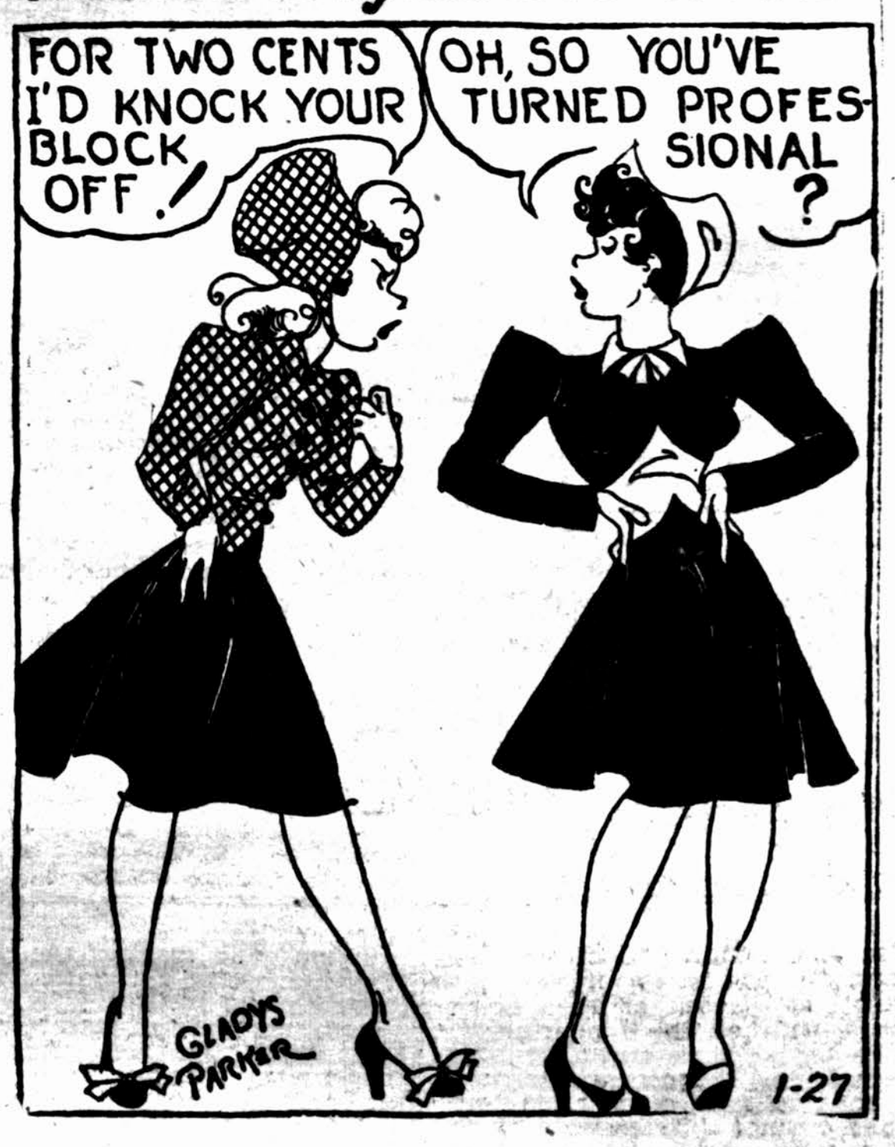
### BRAINS

A workman in a certain South Coast resort was painting the seats on the promenade, and in front of each he chalked the usual legend. "Wet Paint."

The Chairman of the local council happened to see him at work and mentioned in passing that in America painters do not trouble to write "Wet Paint," but just the one word "Paint," thus saving three letters and, may be three seconds.

The painter scratched his head. In front of the next seat he chalked the word "Wet," and saved two more letters and, perhaps, two more seconds.

## MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



"I understand you were going to your Uncle's funeral yesterday."

"Yes, sir."

"But you were at the football match."

'Yes, sir. My uncle was the referee."

The two commercial travellers were discussing the careless manner in which trunks and suitcases are handled by some railway companies.

"I had a very cute idea for preventing that once," said one of them, smiling reminiscently. "I labelled each of my bags "With Care—China."

"And did that have any effect?"

"Well, I don't know; you see, they shipped the whole darned lot to Hong Kong."

"How's business, Sam?" a Negro asked a friend

"Lawdy man, business am sho' good. Ah's ought a mule fo' ten dollars, swapped it swapped it fo' a bicycle, swapped dat fo' a mangle, swapped de mangle fo' bedstead, an' Ah sold de bedstead fo' ten dollars.

"But," protested the friend, 'yo' ain't made nothin' on the turnover."

"No, dat's right," admitted Sam "but look at de business Ah's done!"

Barber: "Yes sir, although I haven't been here long I feel that I've been in the cusiness all my life."

Customer: "Oh, really."

Barber: "Yes, sir, you see I used to cut hedges before I took this up."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# THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

**Being confirmed escapists, we have been living in a land of fantasy, while the war clouds gather on the Indian horizon and the panic-stricken rush to the railway stations. At a time when nothing else, but the war is being talked about in the newspapers, on the radio and in private conversation, a trip to Fantasia appears to us to be the only means of preserving our sanity. Give us a book—and now bring on your bombers!**

None of these books we have been reading is of recent publication. In these troubled days none of the authors seems to be in a mood for escapist fantasy. Which, in our opinion, is a pity. No time like the present to take refuge in dreamland and try to forget, temporarily at least, the grim reality of bombs and black-outs. Moreover, the escape from reality may not be so very 'escapist,' after all, and one may return to earth with, perhaps, a clearer perspective of reality.

★

## *Jesus In Hollywood!*

Such, indeed, has been our experience while reading Upton Sinclair's "They Call Me Carpenter" (T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, Price 7s 6d.)—a fantasy of the return of Christ. From a stained-glass window of a fashionable church in Los Angeles where he has been 'imprisoned' for several decades, the Saviour steps down to the earth to bring peace to a man in anguish

This leads to a series of adventures—some amusing, some poignant, but all intensely moving and profoundly significant—through which emerges a new vision of Christ and his teachings. Christ was no plaster saint nor a glorified magician but a working class idealist who brought a message of hope and cheer to suffering and exploited humanity. The Man who turned the money-changers out of the temple and declared that "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to pass through the gates of the kingdom of heaven" is depicted by Sinclair as a social revolutionary and a defender of the under-privileged, who (on his return to earth) finds his true votaries not among the rich church-goers but among Socialists and Communists and Anarchists, Labour agitators and Revolutionary poets.

★

## *Turned Out Of His Own Church!*

"They Call Me Carpenter" is not mere escapist fantasy but purposeful and lively satire upon present day capitalist society. In the course of his brief sojourn. Christ comes across such diverse characters as a Hollywood film producer (who pursues the 'handsome foreigner, with million dollar contracts to work in his pictures), a glamorous film star who pawns her jewellery to pay for his bail and a priest who turns him out of the fashionable church, when Christ demands the expulsion of the modern money-changers; he is invited to watch 'shooting' in a film studio, he is photographed by press photographers gives interviews to reporters and is denounced by editorial-writers, he attends workers meeting and participates in strikes.

★

## *Comrade Christ*

And by the time, one has finished the book, Christ is no longer a holy figure in a stained-glass window. He is a friend and a comrade, a visionary with a sense of humour, a revolutionary without a trace of violence, a philosopher who does not under-rate the importance of bread, an ascetic who does not advocate the renunciation of the world. Above all, a man of the people, with a deep understanding of human nature and unbounded love for his fellow-creatures.

Also, the fantasy of Christ's return to earth reveals how very far the so-called Christian nations have travelled a long way from the original teachings of Christ!

★

## *For Black-Out Blues!*

Rummaging through a second-hand book-seller's pile of moth-eaten volumes, we chanced upon a copy of "The Pursuit Of The House-Boat", a truly fantastic fantasy which is guaranteed to drive away the bluest of black-out blues.

This house-boat, you see, is a floating palace anchored on the banks of the Styx (the river of Hades) which serves as a club for the immortals—including such well-known names of mythology, fact and fiction as Noah, Socrates, Julius Caeser, Napolean, Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Shylock, Cleopatra, Queen Elizabeth, Portia, Columbus, Sherlock Holmes, etc. The story moves with breathless speed as the house-boat, with all the immortal women on board, is stolen by Captain Kidd. The poor pirate, however, very soon realizes his mistake when the "captured" beauties take matters in their own hands. Meanwhile the mere males pursue the house-boat in a chartered ship, under the captaincy of Sherlock Holmes who uses his well-known methods of finding clues about the whereabouts of the house-boat.

★

## *Greatness Debunked*

It is a riot of fun as we follow the adventures of the immortals—who, in their dealings with each other, prove to be very much like the ordinary mortals. Dr. Johnson is always snubbing poor Boswell, Lindley Murray does not like the way Socrates murders the English language, Socrates complains that Xanthippe is always diluting his hemlock, Portia has an argument with Cleopatra over the equity of the "decision in the famous case of Shylock versus Antonio", Queen Elizabeth pines for an axe and one hour of her olden power, and Napoleon tells Wellington that Waterloo was won by the accidental rainfall which had put the dignified French soldiers at distinct disadvantage

★

## *Humour To Beat Hitler*

**It is a chastening process to reflect upon the follies and foibles of the great and the mighty and to find that those with their heads in the clouds of glory often have feet of clay, and that heroes of history are quite likely to be sawdust dummies. Only such an irreverential attitude can save us from falling under the spell of Dictators and demi-gods like Hitler and Mussolini. A sense of humour has ever been democracy's greatest secret weapon against the tyrants.**

★

## *"All That Money Can Buy"*

The third fantasy we have read and would like to recommend is a short story, "The Devil And Daniel Webster", by a young American author, Stephen Benet, which appeared a couple of years ago in "Penguin Parade", that excellent quarterly symposium of modern writing. The story has been recently filmed in Hollywood by Director William ("Pasteur" and "Zola") Dieterle. The title has been changed to "All That Money Can Buy"—which, perhaps, is more appropriate, considering the theme and the fact that the name of Daniel Webster means little outside America.

Daniel Webster was one of the greatest Americans of all times—a brilliant lawyer, an honest politician, a staunch patriot, a simple man, good friend and kindly neighbour. ("This is the seat that was once occupied by Daniel Webster", says the Senate page-boy in "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" and inspires the young idealist to wage a titantic battle for truth and justice).

Many are the legends about the great Daniel Webster This one concerns a peasant who, overwhelmed by adversity, sells his soul to the Devil in return for "all that money can buy". He gets rich and prosperous but cannot redeem his soul—until Daniel Webster comes and matches his humanity and wit against the shrewd deviltry of the Prince of Darkness.

★

## *The Devil, Too, is An American!*

"I cannot allow a foreigner to take away an American citizen," says Webster and the Devil replies that he is a hundred per cent. American, who had played a great role in American history, having helped to establish slavery. "Ofcourse", he adds, "the Northerners have denounced me as a Southerner and the Southerners called me a Northern Yankee but no one has denied my American citizenship."

Webster demands a proper trial by judge and jury and the Devil gleefully agrees and supplies a judge and 13 jurors direct from hell—arch-villains of American history.

★

## *Can We Defeat The Devil?*

In a memorable scene, Webster talks to them not of law but of love and humanity and justice, of the good things of life—the laughter of children and corn waving in the breeze. He tells them how circumstances had forced this poor peasant to sell his soul to the Devil and pleads with them, as human beings, not to condemn him to eternal damnation. And thus to each of these villains—cut-throats, murderers and witch-hunters—he restores the spark of humanity and secures a verdict of "Not Guilty". The Devil is defeated. Even those whom he trusted as his staunch adherents had not completely got rid of their humanity.

**It is a cheerful note on which to end this excursion into Fantasia. Even in the midst of the war and air-raids and bombings, the world need not lose all hope. Even the modern disciples of the Devil—the Dictators and Jingoes and blood-thirty tyrants, large-scale murderers and black-mailers and their millions of hirelings—must have some spark of humanity hidden away somewhere in their evil hearts. But it will take a man with the vision and humapity of Daniel Webster to make them betray the Devil!**

★

## *A Hair-Raising Story!*

Here is good news for the bald, the near-bald, the thin-on-the-top and for those greying at the temples, thus acquiring an unwanted respectability.

Having failed to produce any permanent cure for baldness and grey hair by externally applied means, experiments have lately turned their attention to internal remedies.

Partial success was announced recently by Drs. G. J. Martin C. T. Ichniowski and Stefan Ansbacher of New York's International Vitamin Corporation

For two months 50 prematurely grey people were put on a course of paraminobenzoic acid, a new B Vitamin discovered by Dr. Ansbacher.

At the end of the treatment the experimenters reported that in each case the patient's hair had darkened considerably.

An incidental discovery was that another recently found B vitamin, pantothenic acid, caused grey hair when absent from the diet

Used in the baldness treatment was inositol, a substance which acts like a vitamin. Experiments by Dr. D. W. Woolley of Rockefeller Institute proved that mice lost their hair when their diet contained no inositol, showing that the substance either prevented or cured baldness.

But Dr. Woolley failed to get bald mice until the new anti-grey hair vitamin was added to the diet from which inositol was missing. It thus seemed that the grey hair cure was also a cause of baldness.

★

## *Poor Dear Lady X!*

The "New Republic" of New York tells the following story for whose truth it vouches, though it names no names:

**A few days ago a prominent American Government official, now in England, dined at the home of one of the leading peers of the realm. The desert was a custard made without eggs-eggs are practically non-existent in England now, and the American, not caring much for it, left half of his on his plate. As the serving-man was removing this course, Lady X ——— beckoned him with a sweeping gesture, deftly scooped the custard remnant on to her own plate, and ate it. Nobody seemed surprised except the American.**

Reminds us of the poverty-stricken Lords and Ladies depicted in P. G. Wodehouse's novels and stories!

★

## *Conscientious!*

**The A. R. P. Warden who asked us to close the windows to shut out the moonlight that had brightened our otherwise darkened room.**

## Give Us These Books—And Now Bring On Your Bombers!

# FEMALE OF THE SPECIES!

A Shepherd woman

—B. BHANSALI.

Nita

—ADI K. SETT.

Indian peasant woman.

—M. DESAI.

English farm girl.

—P. P. A.

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